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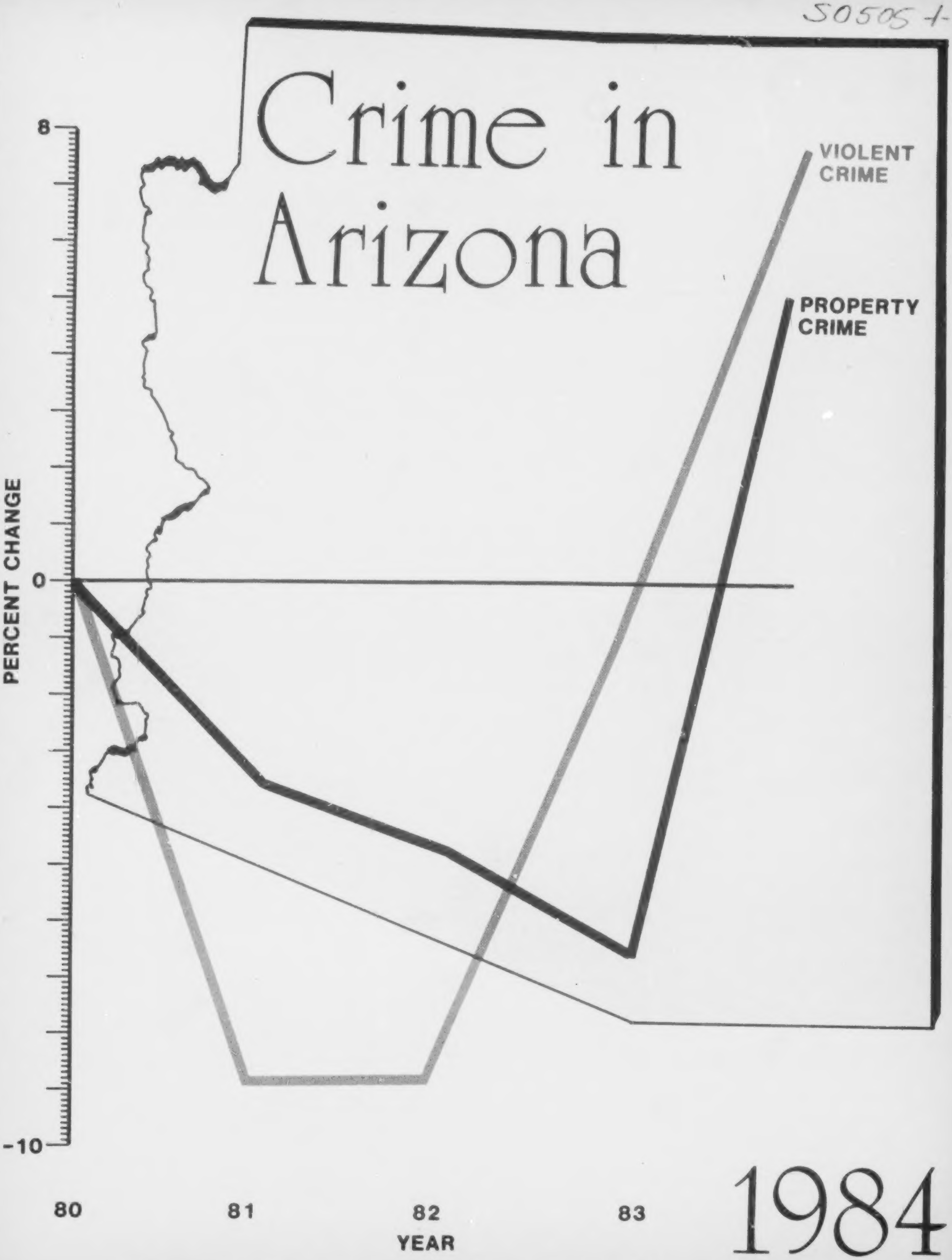
Crime in Arizona



1984

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Crime in Arizona 1984

ARIZONA
DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC SAFETY

OPERATIONAL AND
MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS
SECTION

October, 1985

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DEDICATED

IN HONOR OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS WHO LOST THEIR LIVES IN PERFORMANCE OF THEIR DUTIES DURING 1984

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Eagar Police Department
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El Mirage Police Department
Eloy Police Department
Flagstaff Police Department
Florence Police Department
Fredonia Marshal's Office
Gila County Sheriff's Office
Gilbert Police Department
Glendale Police Department
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Greenlee County Sheriff's Office
Guadalupe Police Department
Hayden Police Department
Holbrook Police Department
Huachucua City Police Department
Jerome Police Department
Kearny Police Department
Kingman Police Department
La Paz County Sheriff's Office
Lake Havasu Police Department
Mammoth Police Department
Marana Marshal's Office
Maricopa County Sheriff's Office
Mesa Police Department
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Superior Police Department
Surprise Police Department
Taylor Police Department
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Tucson Police Department
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Wickenburg Police Department
Willcox Police Department
Williams Police Department
Winslow Police Department
Yavapai Community College
Yavapai County Sheriff's Office
Youngtown Police Department
Yuma Police Department

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FOREWORD

After three years of continuous decline, reported crime in Arizona has started to rise again.

There are many complex factors that have contributed to this reversal, not the least of which are the overall population trends taking place in our state, and the peculiar conditions dictated by our geography. Arizona has some of the world's most spectacular scenic wonders and it is also a border state. These factors have had some influence on the dynamics of crime.

Another aspect of this reversal in trend pertains to the intensity with which violence rears its ugly head. The increase in violent crime is proportionately higher than the increase in property crime. This can be interpreted as worrisome, especially when viewed in the context of a steadily declining ratio of law enforcement officers to total state population.

This puts the onus on our police officers and administrators to seek more creative solutions to day-to-day problems. But more importantly, the general public needs to be aware of the problems associated with crime, to be actively involved in the fight against it and to contribute to possible solutions as well as preventive strategies.

It is hoped that the 1984 Crime in Arizona report will aid all concerned citizens in identifying what is happening in our state and in contributing to positive ideas for cooperation between the law enforcement community and the public at large.

Ralph Milstead

Ralph T. Milstead, Colonel
Director

History, Purpose and Limitations of UCR Data

HISTORY OF UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING

The Committee on Uniform Crime Records of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) was established in 1927 to initiate a national program for collecting crime information. This Committee's responsibility was eventually turned over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in 1930, when the FBI received a Congressional mandate to collect and disseminate national crime information. The IACP has continued to serve the Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR) in an advisory capacity, and has been joined in this responsibility by the Committee on Crime Records of the National Sheriff's Association (NSA) as of 1966.

The Arizona Uniform Crime Reporting (AUCR) Unit first began receiving voluntary crime information from Arizona law enforcement agencies in January 1975. Prior to this date these agencies submitted their crime data directly to the FBI. At the close of calendar year 1984, there were 94 law enforcement agencies contributing crime data to the Department of Public Safety's AUCR Unit.

PURPOSE OF ARIZONA UCR

Because increasing attention has been focused on the problem of crime in recent years, many segments of our population need more complete information for a variety of reasons.

Law enforcement professionals, managers and administrators must focus on crime in their own jurisdictions and also need to know what is occurring in surrounding jurisdictions in order to deploy personnel and equipment most efficiently. Researchers and planners need to know what is happening to predict trends and recommend changes.

The goal of Crime in Arizona is to identify the nature and extent of criminal activity in this state and present the information needed by each of these groups. This information will not in itself prevent crime, but it may encourage all segments of society to work together with law enforcement agencies to reduce crime through more effective enforcement and crime prevention programs.

LIMITATIONS AND CONSIDERATIONS FOR INTERPRETATION

Statistics are a tool used to summarize information so that patterns or trends become clearer. All statistics must be interpreted with an understanding of what is being said. Too often information of the type in this report is used to draw conclusions that the statistics simply do not support. Great care should be taken to use the data in the report correctly.

The following factors have varying degrees of influence on the statistics presented in this report:

1. Crimes committed on Indian reservations are not counted in the AUCR program, although reservation population is included in the state's population figures. (This limitation is addressed in Section 5 of this report.)
2. Crime rates are based on census-fixed residential populations of police jurisdictions.
3. Crime figures are police statistics as distinguished from the findings of a court, coroner, jury or decision of a prosecutor.
4. Density and size of community population.
5. Variations in composition of the population, particularly age structure.
6. Stability of population with respect to transient factors.
7. Climate and economic conditions.
8. Effective strength of law enforcement agencies.
9. Attitudes of citizenry toward crime.
10. Crime reporting practices of citizenry.

Apart from the crimes on Indian reservations not being counted, there were three reporting agencies which were unable to provide complete data to the AUCR in 1984. This compares with two agencies which could not do so in 1983. Failure to receive data from two of these agencies in 1984 did not affect the overall crime rate because these agencies served less than 1% of Arizona's population. The third agency submitted data for 8 of the 12 months in 1984. Estimates were then calculated for the missing months and added to the total.

Classification of Offenses

UCR divides offenses into two major classifications which are designated Part I and Part II offenses. This distinction is important to keep in mind because different information is collected for each.

Part I offenses include:

Violent Crimes

1. Criminal Homicide or Murder
2. Forcible Rape
3. Robbery
4. Aggravated Assault

Property Crimes

5. Burglary
6. Larceny-Theft
7. Motor Vehicle Theft
8. Arson

Note: These offenses are also referred to as the Index Crimes. These eight offenses are used to calculate the Crime Index and crime rate.

Part II offenses include:

9. Other Assaults - Simple
10. Forgery and Counterfeiting
11. Fraud
12. Embezzlement
13. Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing
14. Vandalism
15. Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc.
16. Prostitution
17. Sex Offenses (Except forcible rape and prostitution)
18. Narcotic Drug Laws
19. Gambling
20. Offenses Against Family and Children
21. Driving Under the Influence
22. Liquor Laws
23. Drunkenness (not reported in Arizona)
24. Disorderly Conduct
25. Vagrancy
26. All Other Offenses (except traffic)
27. Suspicion (not reported in Arizona)
28. Curfew and Loitering Law Violations (Juveniles)
29. Runaways (Juveniles)

Note: Only arrests are reported and counted for Part II offenses.

All offenses are classified on the basis of law enforcement officer investigations in accordance with UCR offense definitions (which will not necessarily be identical to Arizona Criminal Code definitions).

Counting of Offenses

The number of offenses is counted only for Part I crimes and simple assault. The method of counting varies with the type of crime committed, and it is important to remember that the number of offenders does not determine the number of offenses.

For murder and non-negligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, rape, aggravated assault and simple assault, one offense is counted for each victim, regardless of the number of offenders involved.

For robbery and larceny-theft, one offense is counted for each distinct operation which is separate in time and place. The number of victims in any one operation does not determine the number of offenses.

For burglary, one offense is counted for each structure which is illegally entered. However, when the structure is an apartment house, business or office building in which units are leased for a period of time, one offense is counted for each unit burglarized.

For motor vehicle theft, one offense is counted for each vehicle stolen.

Note: Attempts to commit any of the above are also counted as offenses, except that attempts to kill and assaults to kill are counted as aggravated assaults.

For multiple offenses that occur in one crime incident, only the most serious offense is counted. Part I crimes are ranked according to seriousness and appear in order from most serious to least serious under "Classification of Offenses," above.

Clearances

An offense is considered cleared (solved) when at least one offender is arrested for a crime, even though several may have been involved.

Offenses may also be cleared by exceptional means when the offender: commits suicide; makes a dying declaration; confesses while in custody or serving time for another crime; is prosecuted in another jurisdiction for the same offense; is a juvenile who is handled by notifying the parents; when the victim refuses to prosecute or another jurisdiction refuses to extradite the offender.

Clearances are counted as "adult" and "juvenile." A "juvenile" clearance is counted only when juveniles are exclusively involved in the clearance of an offense. If the arrest of both adults and juveniles results in a clearance, it is counted as an "adult" clearance.

Property Stolen and Recovered

The figures for value of property stolen and recovered report the value at each point in time. Although property can increase in value over time, it is more likely that stolen property will be recovered in a damaged condition. Therefore, recovery value does not necessarily represent a "clearance rate" for stolen property, and one cannot use it to determine law enforcement effectiveness in recovering stolen goods. Because stolen and recovered property figures indicate thefts and recoveries in the current year, it is important to note that recovered property may have been stolen in a previous year. In addition, the type and value of stolen or recovered property is reported only for Part I offenses and does not include such Part II offenses as fraud, forgery or embezzlement.

Arrests

Arrest information is collected for all Part I and Part II offenses according to the age, sex and race of the offender. It is not possible, however, to correlate race with sex or specific ages because the information is collected independently, thus limiting analysis. Furthermore, arrest figures cannot be directly related to the number of crimes cleared because arrest totals count all offenders arrested for each offense, and clearance totals count only the offenses for which an arrest(s) or exceptional clearances have occurred.

Reporting Variations and Procedures

One must be aware that unintentional variations from UCR guidelines may occur that would affect the validity of the data presented in this report. Also, UCR statistics are based on crimes that are reported to law enforcement agencies, whereas many crimes are not reported.

In 1984, UCR reports were received from ninety-four law enforcement agencies. Each contributing agency was responsible for compiling its own monthly reports. To aid in this endeavor, the Arizona UCR guide manual and the FBI UCR handbook were supplied to all contributors. These manuals outline reporting procedures in detail and are complete with examples and illustrations. Additionally, our Field Representatives provided instruction and clarification as required.

Arizona Crime Clock, 1984

one
INDEX CRIME
every 3 minutes

one
VIOLENT CRIME
every 34 minutes

INDEX CRIMES

one
MURDER
every 37 hours

one
RAPE
every 7 hours

one
ROBBERY
every 2 hours

one
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
every 52 minutes

one
PROPERTY CRIME
every 3 minutes

one
BURGLARY
every 10 minutes

one
LARCENY-THEFT
every 4 minutes

one
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
every 45 minutes

one
ARSON
every 6 hours

The Crime Clock should not be taken to imply a regularity in the commission of Part I offenses. As the most aggregate representation of UCR data, it simply represents the annual ratio of crime to fixed time intervals.

1984 Summary of Arizona Crimes and Arrests*

CRIME INDEX - For the first time since 1980, the number of reported index crimes (Part I) in Arizona increased from 190,101 in 1983 to 199,221 in 1984. This represents a 4.8% annual increase, marking a reversal of the downward trend first recorded in 1981. The change in the Crime Index is partly accounted for by an estimated 4.5% increase in the state's population which occurred during the period.

CRIME RATE - The crime rate which has also been declining since 1980, increased by less than 1% (0.6), from 64.5 index crimes per thousand population in 1983 to 64.9 in 1984. Although the increase in the crime rate may appear insignificant, the fact that it has a positive mathematical value (as compared to the -8.4% decline recorded in 1983) shows that an important shift has taken place.

VIOLENT CRIMES - The number of violent crimes rose from 14,556 in 1983 to 15,690 in 1984. This translates to a 7.8% increase in crimes against persons. It is important to note that the percent increases in violent crimes (the more serious offenses) are higher than the growth in property crimes.

PROPERTY CRIMES - There were 183,531 property crimes reported to Arizona law enforcement officers in 1984. The number was 4.5% higher than the 175,545 reported in 1983.

MURDER - 238 people were victims of murder in 1984, or 30 more than were reported in 1983. This indicated a 14.4% increase and represents the biggest percent change of all the index crimes. However, murder and non-negligent manslaughter constitute only one-tenth of one percent of all index crimes.

FORCIBLE RAPE - 1,316 incidents of forcible rape (which includes attempts to rape), were reported in 1984, up 6.3% from the 1,238 recorded in 1983.

ROBBERY - There were 4,005 robberies reported during the year, up 2.2% from the 3,917 reported in 1983. The percentage increase in robberies was the smallest of all index crimes.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT - This category of crime was the most numerous of all violent crimes, with 10,131 reported. The 1984 number was a 10.2% increase over the 9,193 reported in 1983.

BURGLARY - The total number of burglaries reported to the police increased by 5.9% from 49,201 in 1983 to 52,093 in 1984.

LARCENY-THEFT - With 118,186 during 1984, Larceny-Theft is the most commonly reported crime in the Arizona Uniform Crime Reporting System and accounts for about 60% of the total Crime Index. The 1984 number was a 3.4% increase from the 114,344 reported in 1983.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT - 11,691 motor vehicles were reported stolen in Arizona in 1984, a 10.9% increase over the 10,539 reported in 1983. Thefts of motor vehicles showed the largest percent increase of all property crimes.

ARSON - 1,561 incidents of arson were reported in 1984, the number being 6.8% higher than the 1,461 reported in 1983. Although in terms of absolute numbers, arson represents the smallest of all property crimes, it had the second largest percent increase during the period indicated.

TOTAL ARRESTS - There were a total of 163,226 arrests carried out by law enforcement officers in 1984, a growth of 2.0% over the 160,024 recorded in 1983. Of those arrested, 78% were adults and 22% were juveniles.

CRIME INDEX ARRESTS - 41,648 (26%) of all arrests were for crime index offenses. This number is almost 5% greater than the 39,858 crime index arrests carried out in 1983. 64% of all arrests in this group were for Larceny-Theft.

ARRESTS FOR PART II OFFENSES - 74% or 121,578 of all arrests were for Part II Offenses. This number represents only a slight increase (1%) over the 120,162 arrests in this group during 1983. The biggest single category of arrests was for Driving Under the Influence which accounted for about 23% of all Part II arrests.

CLEARANCES - There were 43,568 clearances recorded in 1984, a 6.4% increase compared with 1983. About 97% of all clearances consisted of arrests and the remainder were due to "exceptional circumstances."

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* See Glossary in the Appendix for definitions.

SECTION 1: AN OVERVIEW OF INDEX CRIME IN ARIZONA [1]

CRIME INDEX AND CRIME RATE: ARIZONA VS. U.S.

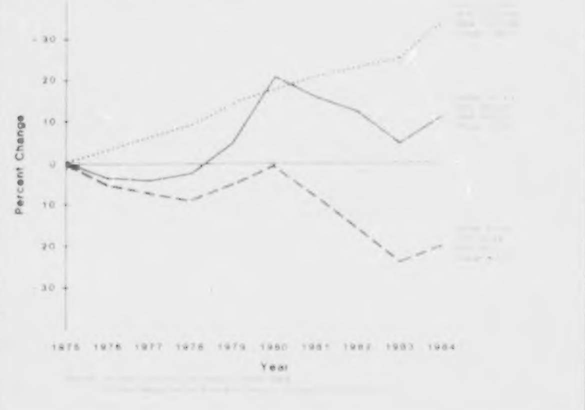
Crime in Arizona took an upturn in 1984, reversing a three-year downward trend first recorded in 1981 after a ten-year peak was reached in 1980. This shift in the State trend is especially noteworthy since it is contrary to the national trend which continued to decrease during 1984 (see Table 1.1).

A total of 199,221 crimes were reported to law enforcement agencies in the State last year compared to 190,101 reported in 1983. This represented an increase of 4.8%, while nationally the number of reported crimes decreased by 2% according to figures released by the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Section.

The crime rate, which had also been declining since 1980, leveled off and showed a slight (0.6%) increase, rising from 64.5 index crimes per thousand population in 1983 to 64.9 in 1984. Although the percentage increase in the crime rate may appear insignificant, the fact that it has a positive mathematical value (as compared to the -8.4% recorded in 1983) suggests that crime trends and anti-crime policies and practices in Arizona should be monitored more closely.

Figure 1

POPULATION, CRIME INDEX AND CRIME RATE ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES OVER 1975: ARIZONA, 1975-1984



Arizona's crime rate has been consistently higher than the U.S. average during the decade from 1975 through 1984. Arizona's annual average crime rate for the period was 75.1 crimes per 1,000 population, as compared to 53.9 for the country as a whole. However, many western states exhibit crime rates comparable to that of Arizona, which indicates that the West generally has higher rates than the rest of the country. The following table shows how Arizona ranked with the other states that had the highest crime rates in 1984.[2]

Rank Order	State	Crime Rate/ 1000 Population
1	Florida	68.21
2	Nevada	65.61
3	Michigan	65.56
4	ARIZONA	64.99
5	Colorado	64.71
6	California	64.68
7	Oregon	62.44
8	New Mexico	62.43
9	Alaska	61.15
10	Texas	60.29

VIOLENT VS. PROPERTY CRIMES

There was an across-the-board increase in all components of the 1984 Arizona Crime Index, whereas nationally, increases were recorded only for rape, aggravated assaults, motor vehicle theft and arson. Of particular concern is the fact that Arizona's violent crimes (the more serious offenses) rose proportionately more than property crimes. Violent crimes went up by 7.8% during 1984, while property crimes increased by a smaller 4.5%. The overall crime index growth of 4.8% is basically a description of the property crime categories since they comprise 92% of all index crimes (see Table 1.2).

Quarterly changes in both violent and property crimes are revealing both for insight into the seasonal aspects of reported crime and for indications of when trend changes occur (see Table 1.3). The

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[1] The statistical data contained in this report include estimates representing missing data for one fairly large reporting jurisdiction in Maricopa County. For details about the methodology of estimation procedures, please contact the Department of Public Safety, OMA Section (262-8082).

[2] Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, Crime in the United States, July 28, 1985.

U.S. AND ARIZONA CRIME INDEX & CRIME RATES:

1975-1984

Table 1.1

	U.S.	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR	CRIME RATE/ 1,000 POPULATION	ARIZONA	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR	CRIME RATE/ 1,000 POPULATION
1975	11,292,400		52.9	183,026		82.4
1976	11,394,700	+0.9	52.8	177,153	-3.2	78.0
1977	10,984,500	-3.6	50.7	176,346	-0.5	76.8
1978	11,209,000	+2.0	51.4	178,430	+1.2	75.8
1979	12,249,500	+9.3	55.6	194,546	+9.0	79.4
1980	13,348,300	+9.0	59.5	223,643	+15.0	82.3
1981	13,423,800	+0.6	58.6	214,447	-4.1	76.6
1982	12,974,400	-3.4	56.0	203,307	-5.2	70.4
1983	12,108,600	-6.7	51.7	190,101	-6.5	64.5
1984	11,881,800	-1.9	50.3	199,221	+4.8	64.9

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Dept. of Justice
Crime in the U.S., 1984, pp. 41 & 42.

Arizona DPS, Arizona Uniform Crime Report, 1975-1984.

increase in violent crimes was evident in the first quarter of 1984. As the year progressed, the quarterly increases over comparable periods in 1983 became even more dramatic. Quarterly increases in property crime were not conspicuous until the latter half of 1984, i.e., the downward trend was still evident during the first half of the year.

STOLEN AND RECOVERED PROPERTY

The value of property stolen in the commission of index crimes during 1984 exceeded $135 million. This is an 11% increase over 1983. The recovery rate was 26.7%, marking a 9% increase in recovery from 1983.

Property crimes accounted for 97.5% of stolen property reported, with burglary netting the highest amount. The average value per incident within property crimes was $345.58, while the average value of property stolen in the commission of a violent crime was $212.72. Negligible amounts of property were stolen in connection with the crimes of homicide and rape.

Urban areas (Maricopa and Pima Counties) reported 85% of the total dollar value of stolen property, which was slightly less than the 87% reported in 1983.

As shown on Table 4 (see Appendix), the type of stolen property with the highest value was vehicles, which represented 33% of the total. Likewise, vehicles had the highest recovery rate (62.5%) in terms of value.

CRIME INDEX AND PERCENT CHANGE:

ARIZONA, 1983 and 1984

Table 1.2	1983	1984	% CHANGE
VIOLENT CRIMES			
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	208	238	+14.4
Forcible Rape	1,238	1,316	+6.3
Robbery	3,917	4,005	+2.2
Aggravated Assault	9,193	10,131	+10.2
Sub-Total	**14,556**	**15,690**	**+7.8**
PROPERTY CRIMES			
Burglary	49,201	52,093	+5.9
Larceny-Theft	114,344	118,186	+3.4
Motor Vehicle Theft	10,539	11,691	+10.9
Arson	1,461	1,561	+6.8
Sub-Total	**175,545**	**183,531**	**+4.5**
TOTAL	**190,101**	**199,221**	**+4.8**

CONSIDERATIONS OF WHY THE TREND CHANGED

No empirical research has been conducted to evaluate various reasons for the 1984 increase in crime or to determine which factors had the greatest influence. Nevertheless, some theories can be advanced on the basis of prior research, criminal justice theory and common sense. With these limitations, the following factors are discussed: population growth, transient population, changes in enforcement and reporting policy, and recidivism by previously incarcerated offenders.

Population Growth: Barring other mitigating influences, population increases will generally result in a greater number of reported crimes. Furthermore, national studies show that heavily urbanized and metropolitan areas typically have higher crime rates than suburban and rural areas. Therefore, it is not too surprising that the Arizona Crime Index increased by 4.8% in 1984 when the State's estimated population increased by 4.5%.[3/] Furthermore, since 90% of the resident population increase during 1984 occurred in the metropolitan areas of Maricopa and Pima Counties, it is not surprising that the crime rates in these counties were higher than the Statewide average.[4/] Crime rates for these metropolitan areas were 69.5 for Maricopa County and 76.7 for Pima County, whereas the average crime rate for Arizona was 64.9 per 1,000 population.

Transient Population: The crime index in Arizona is also influenced by the number of undocumented aliens and non-resident transients, although the precise extent of their involvement is unknown. While there are no official estimates on the number of illegal aliens in Arizona, the U.S. Immigration & Naturalization Service apprehended almost 110,000 illegal aliens in 1984,[5/] a 5% increase over the number apprehended in 1983. Thus, there is reason to believe that the undocumented population contributed to the increase in crime.

QUARTERLY PERCENT CHANGE OF VIOLENT & PROPERTY CRIMES:

ARIZONA 1983-84

Table 1.3

	VIOLENT CRIMES			PROPERTY CRIMES		
QUARTER	1983	1984	% CHANGE	1983	1984	% CHANGE
JAN	1,118	1,125		15,051	14,856	
FEB	1,086	1,101		14,161	14,171	
MAR	1,160	1,204		15,638	14,900	
1st Qtr	3,364	3,430	+2.0	44,850	43,927	-2.1
APR	1,273	1,139		14,292	13,898	
MAY	1,202	1,505		14,046	14,019	
JUN	1,194	1,329		13,307	13,659	
2nd Qtr	3,669	3,973	+8.3	41,645	41,576	-0.2
JUL	1,282	1,502		14,560	16,019	
AUG	1,348	1,442		16,239	17,062	
SEP	1,414	1,492		14,906	15,656	
3rd Qtr	4,044	4,436	+9.7	45,705	48,737	+6.6
OCT	1,338	1,342		15,356	16,145	
NOV	990	1,194		13,365	15,997	
DEC	1,151	1,315		14,624	17,149	
4th Qtr	3,479	3,851	+10.7	43,345	49,291	+13.7
TOTAL	**14,556**	**15,690**	**+7.8**	**175,545**	**183,531**	**+4.5**

In addition, the Governor's Office of Tourism estimates that 16.3 million people visited Arizona in 1984. This represented an increase of 17% over the estimate for 1983. Therefore, this large transient

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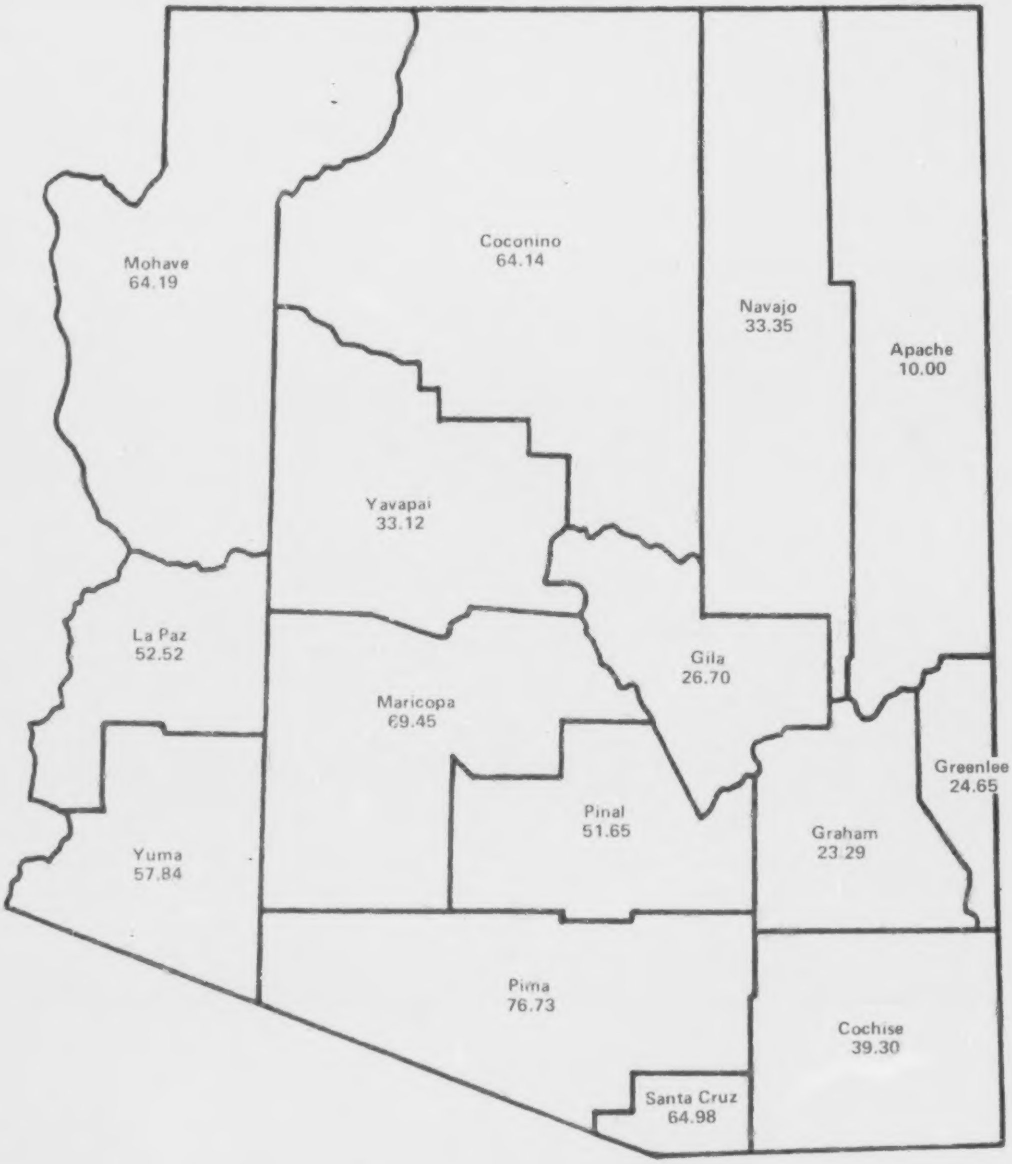
[3/] Department of Economic Security, Population Statistics Unit, December 1984.

[4/] Subject to the limitations discussed in Section 5.

[5/] U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, Phoenix District Office.

Figure 2

INDEX CRIME RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION BY COUNTY: ARIZONA, 1984


Mohave
64.19
Coconino
64.14
Navajo
33.35
Apache
10.00
Yavapai
33.12
La Paz
52.52
Gila
26.70
Maricopa
69.45
Greenlee
24.65
Pinal
51.65
Graham
23.29
Yuma
57.84
Pima
76.73
Cochise
39.30
Santa Cruz
64.98

ARIZONA: 64.89

population could also have had some unquantifiable influence on the Crime Index, both from the standpoint of targets of crimes (i.e., victims) or as perpetrators.

The above factors may be significant when analyzing crime trends for individual counties. Consider, for example, Mohave County. It adjoins Nevada and California and has a high transient population, especially related to the Colorado River and its close proximity to Laughlin, Nevada. Mohave County had the larg[illegible] increase in crime (25.2%) of all Arizona counties (see Table 1.5). It reported increases of 19% for robberies, 38% for burglaries, 24% for larceny-thefts and 36% for arson.

Santa Cruz County adjoins Mexico, with major border crossings and high transient and illegal alien populations. It reported the next largest percent increase in index crimes (21.3%). Its 45.5% increase in robberies was substantial, as were growth in larceny-theft (29%), burglaries (15%) and motor vehicle theft (14%).

VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED BY YEAR FOR INDEX OFFENSES:*

ARIZONA, 1975 - 1984

(in $ millions)

Table 1.4

YEAR	STOLEN	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR	RECOVERED	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
1975	63.6	-	16.3	-
1976	59.8	- 6.0	15.6	- 4.3
1977	64.4	+ 7.7	20.0	+28.2
1978	74.5	+15.7	23.6	+18.0
1979	95.4	+28.1	30.5	+29.2
1980	136.0	+42.6	34.0	+11.5
1981	137.4	+ 1.0	31.1	- 8.5
1982	118.0	-14.1	27.2	-12.5
1983	121.6	+ 3.0	33.0	+21.3
1984	135.3	+11.3	36.1	+ 9.4

*Note: The figures are not adjusted for inflation. Property recovered in any given year may not necessarily relate to property reported stolen in that year.

After Mohave and Santa Cruz Counties, those counties with percent increases in index crimes larger than the State average of 4.8% were Yuma (11.4%), Cochise (10.4%) and Coconino (7.9%). Like Santa Cruz, Yuma and Cochise Counties are situated on the border with Mexico, and Coconino includes the Grand Canyon and other major recreational areas. All of these counties have large numbers of tourists, as do Maricopa, Pima and La Paz Counties.

ARIZONA INDEX CRIMES AND CRIME RATES BY COUNTY, 1984

Table 1.5

COUNTY	POPULATION	INDEX CRIMES	% CHANGE FROM 1983	1984 CRIME RATE/1,000 POPULATION
Apache	52,100	521	+4.8	10.0
Cochise	91,200	3,586	+10.4	39.3
Coconino	82,400	5,285	+7.9	64.1
Gila	37,900	1,012	-10.9	26.7
Graham	24,000	559	-23.5	23.2
Greenlee	11,400	281	+2.6	24.6
La Paz*	13,500	709	-24.9	52.5
Maricopa	1,731,100	120,228	+5.7	69.4
Mohave	65,200	4,185	+25.2	64.1
Navajo	71,000	2,368	-1.5	33.3
Pima	603,300	46,291	+3.3	76.7
Pinal	98,500	5,088	-9.8	51.6
Santa Cruz	22,500	1,462	+21.3	64.9
Yavapai	81,200	2,689	-4.2	33.1
Yuma	85,700	4,957	+11.4	57.8
TOTAL	3,071,000	199,221	+4.8	64.9

* In 1982, Yuma and La Paz Counties were reported as one county. La Paz was created as a new county in January, 1983.

In terms of the crime rate (the number of reported crimes in relation to the resident population), Pima led the list of counties which had rates higher than the State average of 64.9 per 1,000 population. The others were Maricopa and Santa Cruz (see Figure 2).

AVERAGE ANNUAL VIOLENT CRIMES BY TYPE:

ARIZONA, 1975-1983 AND 1984

Table 1.6

TYPE	NINE-YEAR AVERAGE NUMBER	NINE-YEAR AVERAGE PERCENT	% 1984
Murder	217	1.5	1.5
Rape	999	7.3	8.4
Robbery	4,068	29.6	25.5
Aggravated Assault	8,472	61.6	64.6
TOTAL	13,756	100.0	100.0

VIOLENT CRIMES AND VIOLENT CRIME RATE BY YEAR:

ARIZONA, 1975 - 1984

Table 1.7

YEAR	VIOLENT CRIMES	% OF TOTAL INDEX CRIMES	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR	VIOLENT CRIME RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION
1975	11,942	6.5	-	5.38
1976	10,207	5.8	-14.5	4.50
1977	11,232	6.4	+10.0	4.89
1978	12,963	7.3	+15.4	5.51
1979	14,504	7.6	+11.9	5.92
1980	17,640	8.0	+21.6	6.49
1981	16,081	7.6	- 8.8	5.74
1982	14,688	7.3	- 8.7	5.09
1983	14,556	7.7	- 0.9	4.94
1984	15,690	7.9	+ 7.8	5.11

Changes in Enforcement & Reporting Policy: Policy changes within a particular law enforcement jurisdiction can also affect the number of crimes and arrests reported. These changes, which may result directly from changes to the law, enforcement emphasis or administrative procedures dealing with the reporting of crime, may cause fluctuations in the numbers of reported crimes.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PROPERTY CRIMES BY TYPE:

ARIZONA, 1975-1983 AND 1984

Table 1.8

TYPE	NINE-YEAR AVERAGE		% 1984
	NUMBER	PERCENT	
Burglary	53,210	29.5	28.4
Larceny-Theft	114,377	63.4	64.4
Motor Vehicle Theft	11,008	6.1	6.4
Arson (1979-83 only)	1,949	1.0	0.8
TOTAL	180,544	100.0	100.0

For example, the policy of the Phoenix Police Department was changed in 1984 to reflect a more aggressive response to domestic violence, which includes aggravated assault. Increased reporting and arrests may be attributable to this policy change.[6/]

Between 1983 and 1984, the Phoenix Police Department reported a 34% increase in the number of aggravated assaults. Furthermore, there was a 159% increase in assaults on Phoenix police officers. This latter statistic resulted partly from a change in coding policy.[7/] Previous underreportings of certain categories of offenses were also identified in the course of a training program. These were corrected to make the reported numbers more closely conform to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Report definitions.

Similar policy and reporting changes were reported by other jurisdictions in Maricopa County. For example, the Glendale Police Department recorded a large increase in reported crimes in 1984 under a new program called "Case Management" in which changes in crime reporting procedures were carried out.[8/]

Not all of the increases, however, should be attributed to changes in policy and reporting procedures, but an understanding of these factors should help in interpreting increases in the Arizona Crime Index.

PROPERTY CRIMES AND PROPERTY CRIME RATE BY YEAR:

ARIZONA, 1975 - 1984*

Table 1.9

YEAR	PROPERTY CRIMES	% OF TOTAL INDEX CRIMES	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR	PROPERTY CRIME RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION
1975	171,084	93.5	-	77.06
1976	166,946	94.2	-2.4	73.54
1977	165,114	93.6	-1.1	71.91
1978	165,467	92.7	+0.2	70.29
1979	180,042	92.4	+8.8	73.49
1980	206,003	92.0	+4.4	75.79
1981	198,366	92.4	-3.7	70.84
1982	188,619	92.8	-4.9	65.34
1983	175,545	92.3	-6.9	59.56
1984	183,545	92.1	+4.5	59.76

* Includes arson from 1979 onwards

[6/] Letter from City of Phoenix Police Department, Planning and Research Bureau.

[7/] City of Phoenix Police Department, 1984 Annual Report.

[8/] Letter from Glendale Police Department.

Recidivism: Another factor that should be taken into account in assessing why crimes and crime rates are increasing is the largely unmeasured (in Arizona) recidivism rates of so-called "career criminals."[9] According to the Department of Corrections Planning Bureau, an estimated average of 2,500 convicted felons were released annually from the Arizona State Prison in the last five years. How much of Arizona's crime is committed by previously incarcerated offenders is still unknown. However, "career criminals" are regarded as being responsible for the vast majority (one estimate claims 70%) of robberies and burglaries nationwide.[10]

Summary: The increases in the Arizona Crime Index should be viewed in light of these and other factors. But if this upward trend continues, it will not bode well for criminal justice in view of the decline in the Statewide ratio of law enforcement officers to resident ppulation in recent years (see Section 6).

It should also be noted that in most instances police officers function in a reactive mode - i.e., they are called to the scene of a crime after it has been committed. On the other hand, police agencies make a concerted effort to be proactive in working with the community. Many police agencies have community relations units that work to involve the public in crime prevention programs (e.g., neighborhood crime watch and reporting programs). However, in the ultimate analysis, responsibility for the prevention of many crimes still rests with the community at large, and with society's ability to mitigate the conditions that foster violence, psychopathy, alcohol and drug dependency, and conscious disregard for the law.

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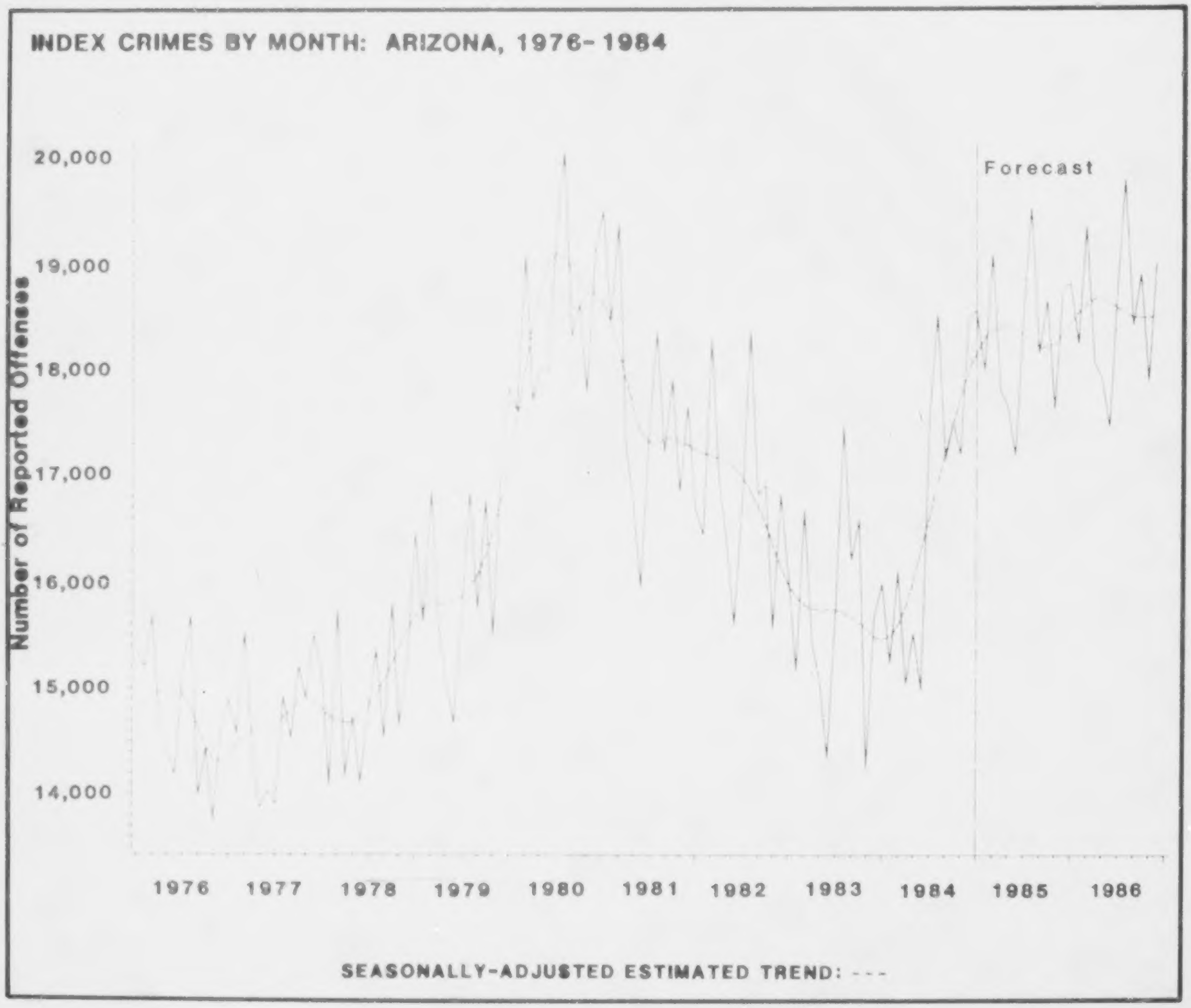
[9] A 1985 Rand Corp. study of convicted felons in California entitled Granting Felons Probation: Public Risks and Alternatives showed that 65% were rearrested while still on probation, 51% were convicted of a new crime and 34% were reincarcerated. The study was supported by a grant from the National Institute of Justice.

[10] "Career Criminals Targeted," Crime Control Digest, March 11, 1985.

METHODOLOGY

Projections in this report were developed using the Box-Jenkins[1] forecasting method. This method involves a three-stage iterative process of developing an AutoRegressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) time-series model, from which forecasts are derived. Because an ARIMA model utilizes all available information from the time-series data, such as trend, seasonality, and characteristics of the residuals, this method is generally regarded as the most appropriate for short-term forecasts of crime.

Figure 3



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[1] Box, G.E.P., and G. M. Jenkins, Time Series, Analysis, Forecasting and Control (San Francisco: Holden-Day, 1970 (rev. ed. 1976).

PROJECTIONS

In the 1983 Crime in Arizona publication, index crimes were projected to level off in 1984-85, after a significant three-year decline that started in 1981. This prediction was fulfilled during the first part of 1984 as shown in Figure 3. However, the Crime Index rose unexpectedly fast through the balance of 1984. If this trend continues, crime figures for 1985 and 1986 should approximate the forecasts in Table 2.1.

FORECASTS OF INDEX CRIME IN ARIZONA

Table 2.1

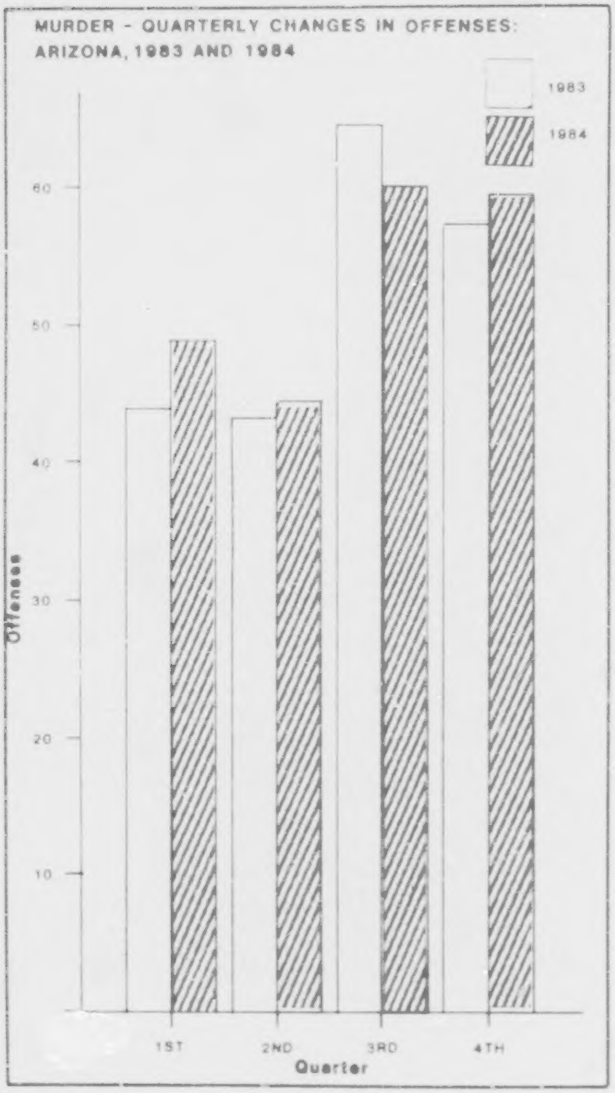
MONTH	1985 FORECASTS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	1986 FORECASTS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
JANUARY	18,533	± 557	18,794	± 2035
FEBRUARY	17,968	787	18,229	2135
MARCH	19,074	964	19,335	2231
APRIL	17,779	1114	18,040	2323
MAY	17,648	1245	17,909	2412
JUNE	17,179	1364	17,441	2497
JULY	18,486	1473	18,747	2580
AUGUST	19,510	1575	19,771	2660
SEPTEMBER	18,141	1670	18,403	2737
OCTOBER	18,628	1761	18,889	2813
NOVEMBER	17,611	1847	17,873	2886
DECEMBER	18,725	1929	18,986	2958
TOTALS	219,282	--	222,417	--

MURDER

- There were 238 murders (also known as criminal homicides) reported to police agencies in Arizona in 1984, up 14.4% from 1983.

- The murder rate rose to 7.75 victims per 100,000 resident population in 1984, compared to 7.06 in 1983.

Figure 4

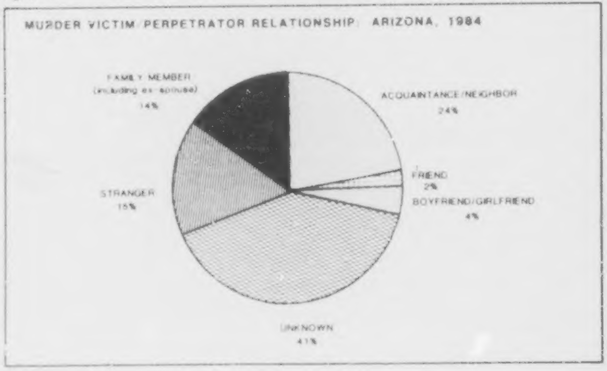

MURDER - QUARTERLY CHANGES IN OFFENSES: ARIZONA, 1983 AND 1984

- During the ten-year period 1975 to 1984, the lowest annual number of criminal homicides was reported in 1976 (193), and the highest was reported in 1980 (276).

- A total of 179 persons were arrested for murder in 1984, the same number as were arrested in 1983. Of this number, 93% were adults and 85% were males.

- Clearances for murder decreased by 6.1% from 164 in 1983 to 154 in 1984.

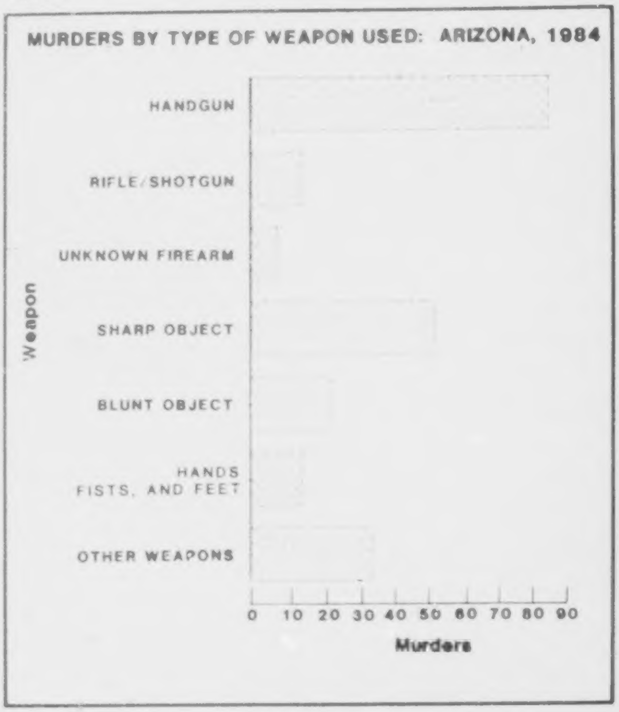
Figure 5


MURDER VICTIM/PERPETRATOR RELATIONSHIP: ARIZONA, 1984

- At least 44% of all murder victims were killed by acquaintances, neighbors, relatives or friends.

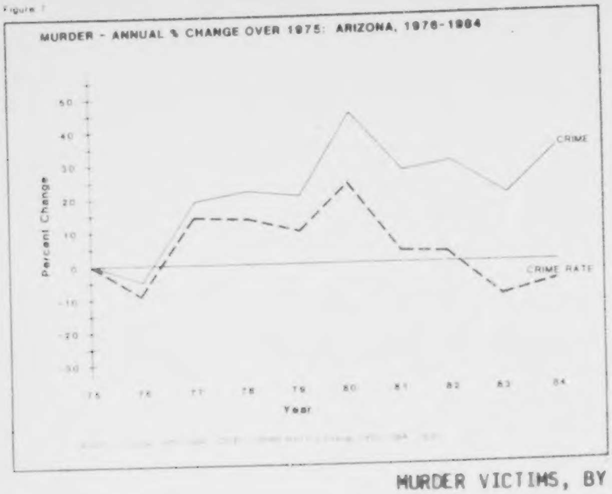
- 85% of all murders occurred in Maricopa, Pima and Pinal counties.

Figure 6


MURDERS BY TYPE OF WEAPON USED: ARIZONA, 1984

- Murder comprised only 0.1% of the total crime index and 1.5% of all violent offenses.

Figure 7


MURDER - ANNUAL % CHANGE OVER 1975: ARIZONA, 1976-1984

MURDER VICTIMS, BY AGE, SEX, RACE & ETHNIC ORIGIN:

ARIZONA, 1984

Table 3.1

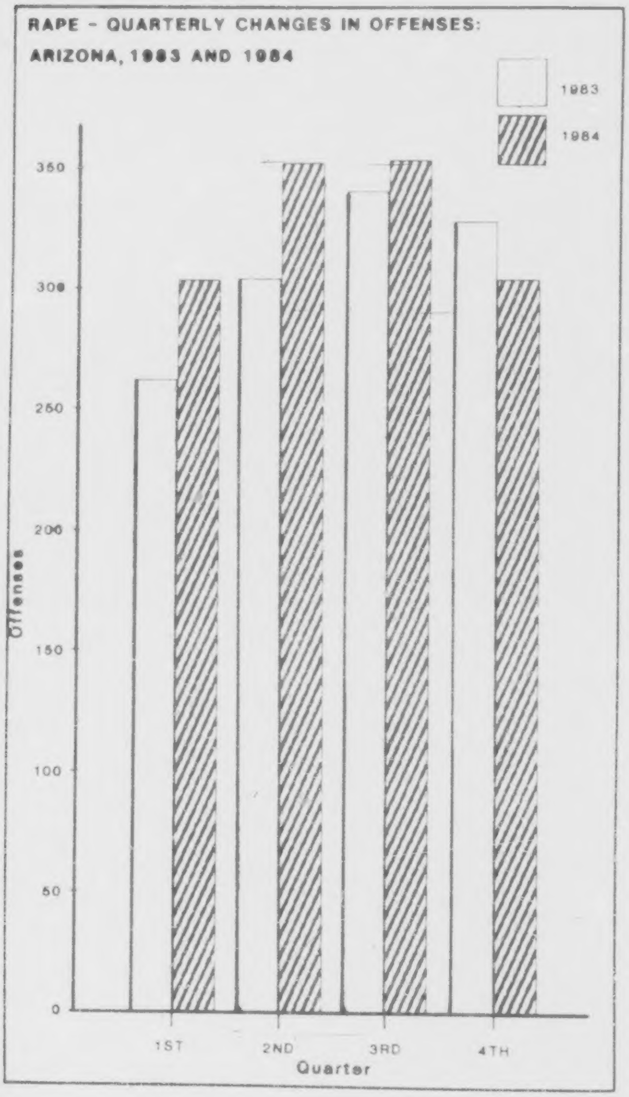
AGE	NUMBER	% DIST.	SEX		RACE				ETHNIC* ORIGIN	
			M	F	WHITE	BLACK	INDIAN	ASIAN	H	N
INFANT	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 - 4	10	4.2	3	7	8	1	0	1	1	9
5 - 9	4	1.7	1	3	1	3	0	0	0	4
10 - 14	6	2.5	4	2	6	0	0	0	1	5
15 - 19	20	8.4	12	8	16	2	2	0	11	9
20 - 24	39	16.4	27	12	36	1	2	0	11	28
25 - 29	36	15.1	31	5	33	2	1	0	11	25
30 - 34	30	12.6	28	2	24	6	0	0	5	25
35 - 39	15	6.3	12	3	13	2	0	0	5	10
40 - 44	14	5.9	12	2	12	2	0	0	6	8
45 - 49	14	5.9	13	1	11	2	1	0	2	12
50 - 54	9	3.8	8	1	7	2	0	0	2	7
55 - 59	6	2.5	5	1	6	0	0	0	0	6
60 - 64	9	3.8	6	3	7	2	0	0	1	8
65 - 69	4	1.7	3	1	3	0	0	1	2	2
70 - 74	6	2.5	2	4	5	1	0	0	0	6
75 - over	9	3.8	2	7	9	0	0	0	2	7
UNKNOWN AGE	7	2.9	6	1	6	1	0	0	3	4
TOTALS	**238**	**100.0**	**175**	**63**	**203**	**27**	**6**	**2**	**63**	**175**
DISTRIBUTION	**100%**		**74%**	**26%**	**85%**	**11%**	**3%**	**1%**	**26%**	**74%**
ADULT	**201**	**87.0**	**157**	**44**	**175**	**20**	**5**	**1**	**53**	**148**
JUVENILE	**30**	**13.0**	**12**	**18**	**22**	**6**	**1**	**1**	**7**	**23**

* H = Hispanic
N = Non-Hispanic

RAPE

- There were 1,316 incidents of forcible rape reported to the police in 1984. This number is 6.3% higher than the 1,238 reported in 1983.

Figure 8

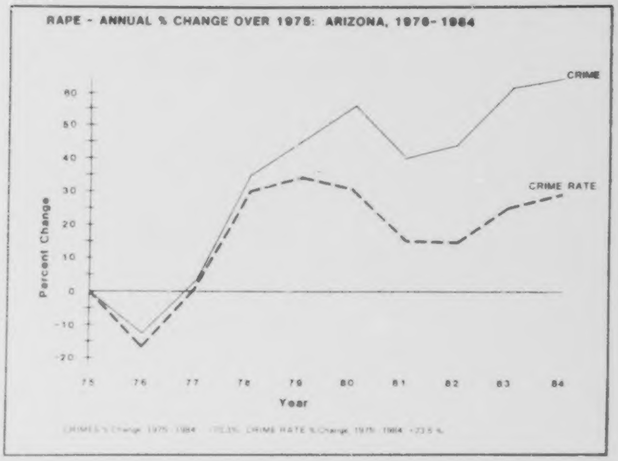


- Of the above number, 73% were actual rapes, while 27% were attempts to commit rape.

- The rate for reported rapes in 1984 was 43 victims per 100,000 population, compared to 42 in 1983. Since only females can be victimized according to the FBI UCR definition, the "victim rate" was 84.4 per 100,000 resident females in 1984.

- A total of 322 persons were arrested for rape in 1984, five fewer than were arrested in 1983. Of this number, 99.4% were males, 8.4% of whom were juveniles.

Figure 9



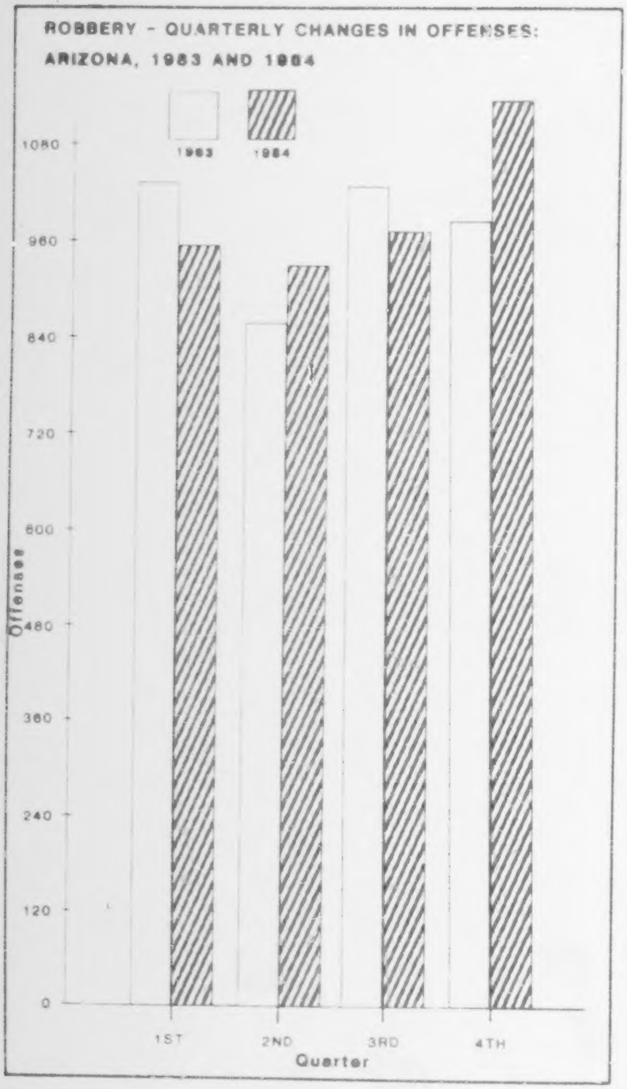
- Clearances for rape increased by 46% from 359 in 1983 to 525 in 1984.

- Rape comprised 8.4% of all violent crimes and 0.7% of the total crime index.

ROBBERY

- Robberies were up 2.2% in 1984, with 4,005 incidents as compared to 3,917 in 1983.
- The robbery rate decreased slightly from 132.9 per 100,000 population in 1983 to 130.4 in 1984.

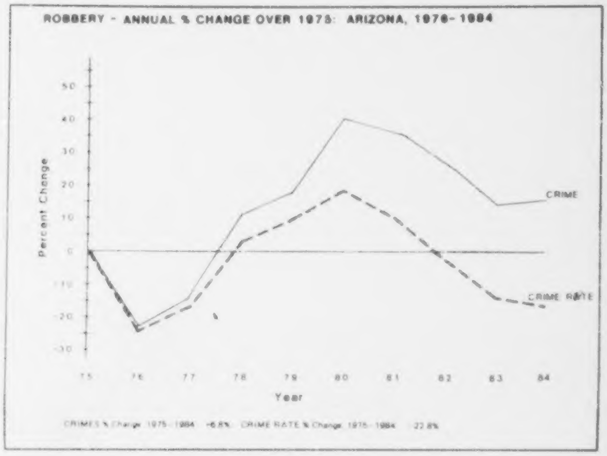
Figure 10



ROBBERY - QUARTERLY CHANGES IN OFFENSES: ARIZONA, 1983 AND 1984

- An estimated $3.3 million was stolen in connection with the commission of robberies in 1984, an increase of 18.6% over the $2.7 million stolen in 1983. Most of the losses were sustained in robberies committed either on highways, streets, alleys, etc. (28.8%), in commercial establishments (26.3%), or in residences (24.7%).
- Almost 60% of the robberies involved the use of dangerous weapons.

Figure 11



ROBBERY - ANNUAL % CHANGE OVER 1975: ARIZONA, 1976-1984

CRIMES % Change 1975-1984 +6.8% CRIME RATE % Change 1975-1984 -22.8%

- 1,049 arrests for robbery were made in 1984, which was 11.6% fewer than in 1983. Of this number, 91% were males and just under 80% were adults.
- There were 1,126 clearances for robbery during the year, a decline of 9.3% from the 1,242 clearances in 1983.
- There were an average[1] of 334 robberies committed each month. The highest number of robberies occurred during the months of November and December.
- Robberies accounted for 25.5% of all 1984 violent crimes and 2.0% of the total crime index.

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[1] The term average used here and throughout the report refers to the arithmetic mean.

ROBBERIES BY TYPE OF WEAPON USED AND BY MONTH:
ARIZONA, 1984

Table 3.2

WEAPON	TOTAL	DIST.	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
FIREARM	1,534	38.4%	129	167	135	107	115	110	107	124	102	134	150	154
KNIFE OR CUTTING INSTRUMENT	533	13.3%	37	28	42	41	47	47	44	33	47	52	56	59
OTHER DANG. WEAPON	274	6.8%	13	22	33	22	13	23	25	20	21	23	23	36
STRONG-ARM	1,658	41.5%	97	107	147	113	167	129	151	160	140	130	149	168
TOTALS	3,999	100%	276	324	357	283	342	309	327	337	310	339	378	417
DISTRIBUTION	100%		7%	8%	9%	7%	9%	8%	8%	8%	8%	9%	9%	10%

ROBBERIES BY LOCATION AND DOLLAR VALUE STOLEN:
ARIZONA, 1984

Table 3.3

LOCATION	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	DISTRIBUTION	TOTAL DOLLAR VALUE STOLEN	AVERAGE DOLLAR VALUE STOLEN
HIGHWAY	1,884	47.1%	$ 945,771	$ 502.00
COMMERCIAL HOUSE	710	17.8%	862,817	1,215.24
GAS OR SERVICE STATION	183	4.6%	46,350	253.28
CONVENIENCE STORE	391	9.8%	108,799	278.26
RESIDENCE	517	12.9%	812,925	1,572.39
BANK	98	2.4%	232,970	2,377.24
MISCELLANEOUS	216	5.4%	275,555	1,275.72
TOTALS	3,999	100%	$3,285,187	$ 821.50

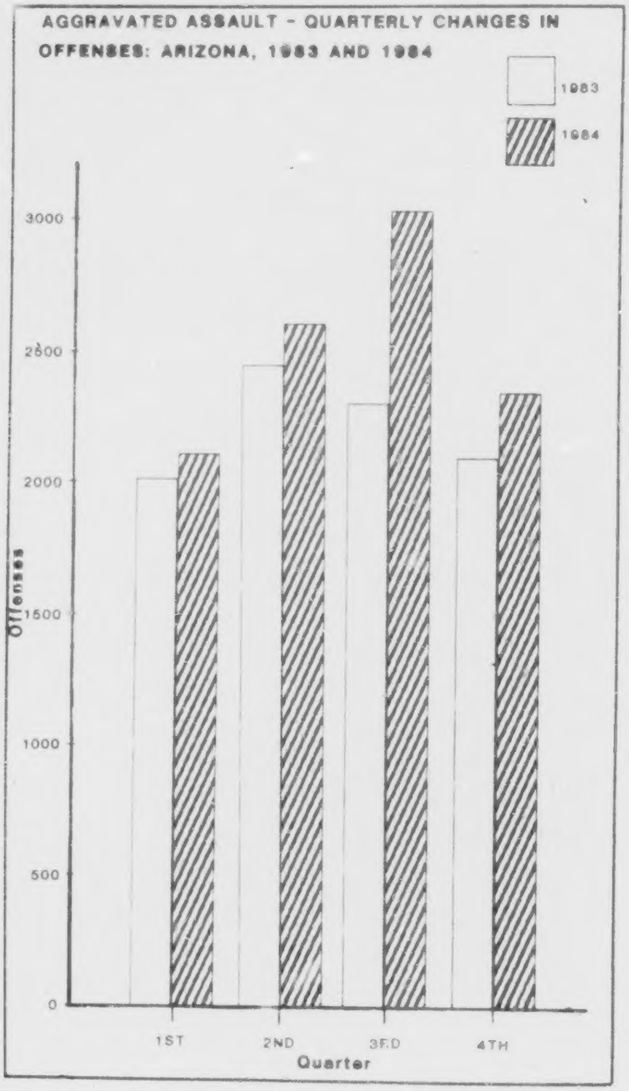
NOTE: The difference between robbery totals in the text and Tables 3.2 and 3.3 is due to discrepancies in county and monthly totals. For county totals, see Appendix Table 2.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

- The most frequent violent crime was aggravated assault, with 10,131 assaults reported in 1984. This represented a 10.2% growth over the 9,193 cases documented in 1983.

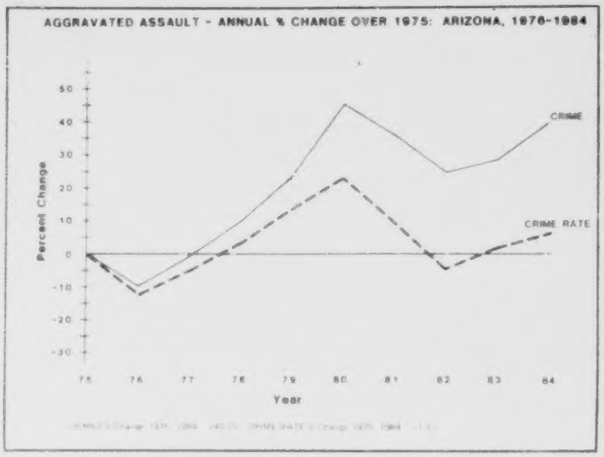
- The aggravated assault rate for the state increased by 5.8% from 311.9 per 100,000 population in 1983 to 329.9 in 1984.

Figure 12



- This crime category comprised almost two-thirds (65%) of all violent crimes and 5% of the total crime index.

Figure 13



- A total of 4,414 arrests for aggravated assault were made in 1984, a slight decrease of 1.5% from the 4,481 in 1983. Of this number 85% were adults and 88% were male. Juvenile males were involved in 12.5% of the cases.

- 6,183 clearances for aggravated assault were reported in 1984, which was 9.2% higher than the 5,664 reported in 1983. Aggravated assaults involving the use of firearms showed the highest clearance rate (27.6%).

AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS BY WEAPON USED: ARIZONA, 1984

Table 3.4

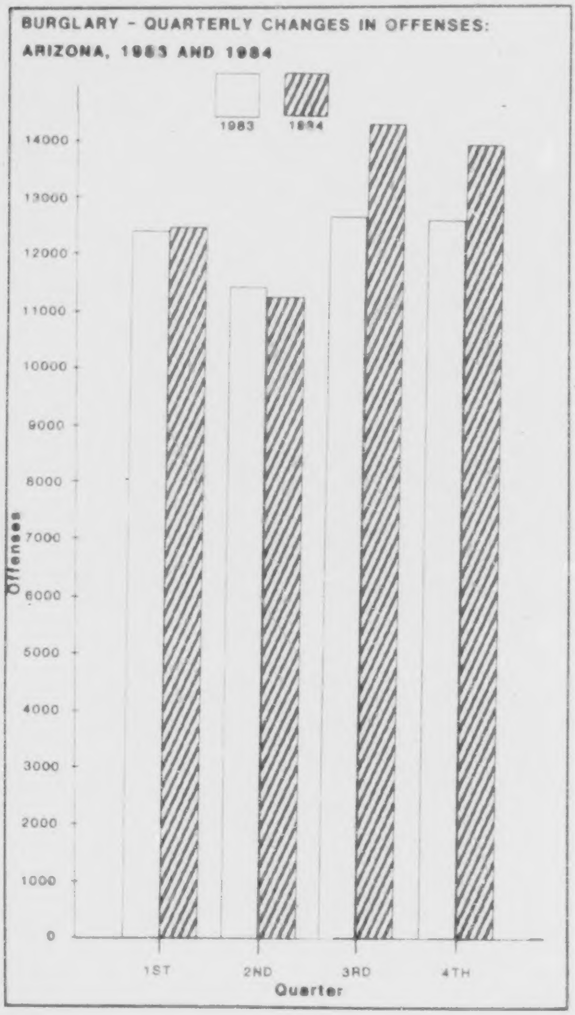
WEAPON	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT
FIREARM	2,920	28.8
KNIFE OR CUTTING INSTRUMENT	2,169	21.4
OTHER DANGEROUS WEAPON	2,549	25.2
HANDS, FIST, FEET, ETC.	2,493	24.6
TOTALS	**10,131**	**100.0%**

- Firearms were used in 2,920 (28.8%) of the assaults, followed closely by other dangerous weapons (25.2%) and use of hands, fists, feet, etc. (24.6%). Firearms in 1984 thus displaced hands, fists and feet which in 1983 (27.8%) were the most common instruments used to commit aggravated assaults.

BURGLARY

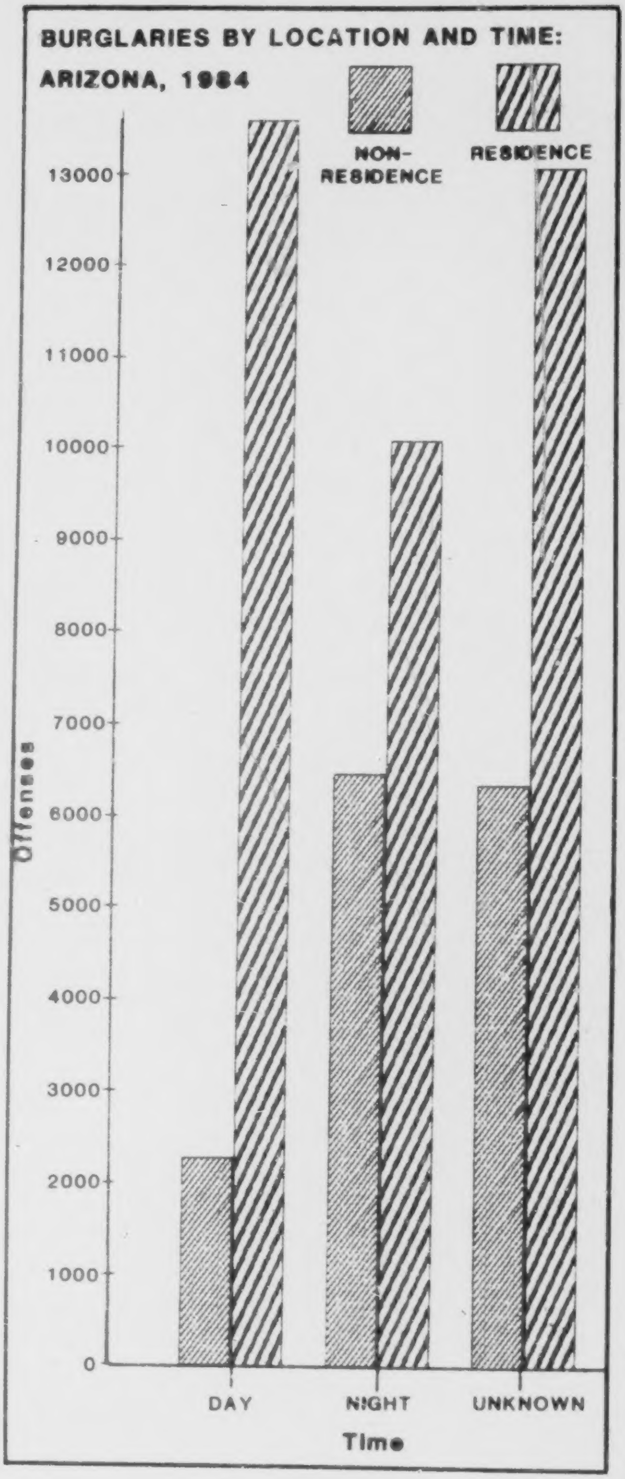
- * There were 52,093 incidents of burglary reported to police officers in 1984, representing a 5.9% growth over the 49,201 recorded for 1983.
- * The burglary rate for 1984 was 1,696.3 per 100,000 population, a 1.6% increase from the 1,669.4 recorded for 1983.
- * Burglaries accounted for 28.4% of all property crimes and 26.1% of the total crime index.

Figure 14



- * 63.7% of all burglaries involved forcible entry, and 28% involved unlawful non-forcible entry.
- * Property worth an estimated $50.8 million was burglarized in 1984, of which 72% was stolen from residences. The value attributed to the stolen property was 8.3% higher than the amount stolen in 1983. About 88% of all stolen property was taken in Maricopa and Pima Counties.

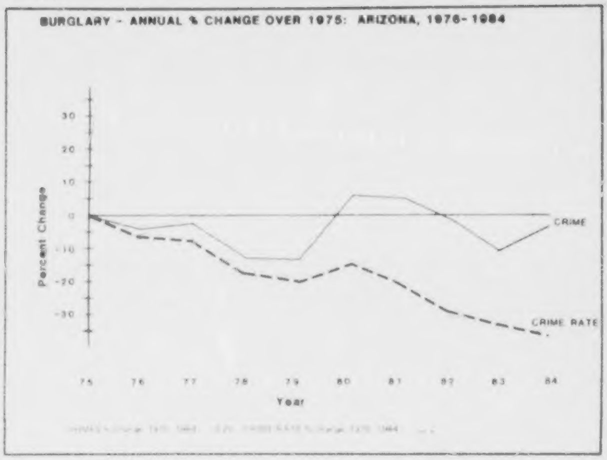
Figure 15



- * An average of 4,341 burglaries were committed each month, with the highest rates occurring in July, August, December and January.
- * 6,906 arrests for burglary were made in 1984, a decrease of less than 1% from the 6,959 in 1983. Of those arrested, 3,218 (47%) were juveniles, of whom 90% were juvenile males.

- There were 5,556 clearances for burglary during the year, 10% less than the 6,111 cleared in 1983. Sixty-five percent of the clearances involved forced entry.

Figure 16


BURGLARY - ANNUAL % CHANGE OVER 1975: ARIZONA, 1976-1984

DOLLAR VALUE OF OBJECTS BURGLARIZED, BY LOCATION AND TIME:

ARIZONA, 1984

Table 3.5

LOCATION	VALUE STOLEN
RESIDENCE - TOTAL	$ 36,333,389
NIGHT (6 p.m. - 6 a.m.)	9,671,883
DAY (6 a.m. - 6 p.m.)	12,006,631
UNKNOWN	14,654,875
NON-RESIDENTIAL - TOTAL	14,424,706
NIGHT (6 p.m. - 6 a.m.)	6,586,218
DAY (6 a.m. - 6 p.m.)	905,539
UNKNOWN	6,932,949
TOTALS	$ 50,758,095

BURGLARIES, BY MEANS OF ENTRY AND BY MONTH:

ARIZONA, 1984

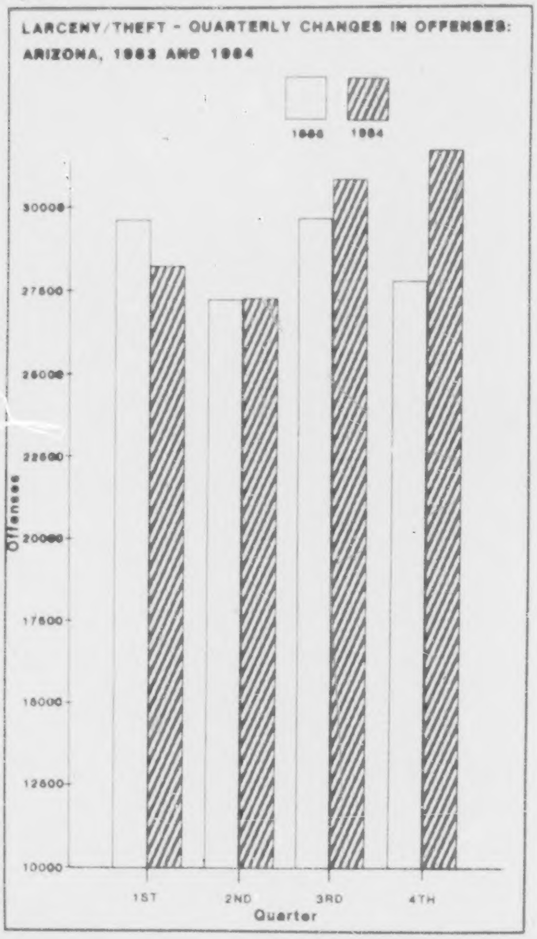
Table 3.6

	TOTAL	DIST.	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
UNLAWFUL ENTRY NO FORCE	14,599	28.0%	1,136	1,083	1,185	1,061	1,066	993	1,392	1,486	1,337	1,347	1,204	1,309
FORCIBLE ENTRY	33,182	63.7%	3,055	2,524	2,565	2,423	2,437	2,281	2,854	3,198	2,877	2,744	2,929	3,295
ATTEMPTED FORCIBLE ENTRY	4,310	8.3%	351	300	306	333	358	342	398	407	374	381	363	367
TOTALS	52,091	100.0%	4,542	3,907	4,056	3,817	3,861	3,616	4,644	5,091	4,588	4,472	4,496	5,001

- Larceny-thefts consistently account for the vast majority of reported crimes (59.3% of the total Crime Index, and 64.4% of all property crimes). 118,186 larceny-thefts were reported in 1984, a 3.4% increase over the 144,344 reported in 1983.

- The larceny-theft rate was 3,848.5 per 100,000 population in 1984, a decrease of less than 1% from the 1983 figure of 3,879.6. Note that although the number of thefts rose, the theft rate actually diminished due to the growth in Arizona's population.

Figure 17


LARCENY/THEFT - QUARTERLY CHANGES IN OFFENSES: ARIZONA, 1983 AND 1984

- The value of property stolen through larceny-theft amounted to $37.9 million in 1984, an increase of 12% over the $33.7 million stolen in 1983. 87% of this dollar amount was from the theft of goods worth $200 and over. 20.2% was stolen from motor vehicles and 14.6% from buildings.

- An average of 9,849 larceny-thefts occurred each month, with July, August, October, November and December showing the highest number of incidents.

DOLLAR VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN IN LARCENY-THEFTS, BY TYPE:

ARIZONA, 1984

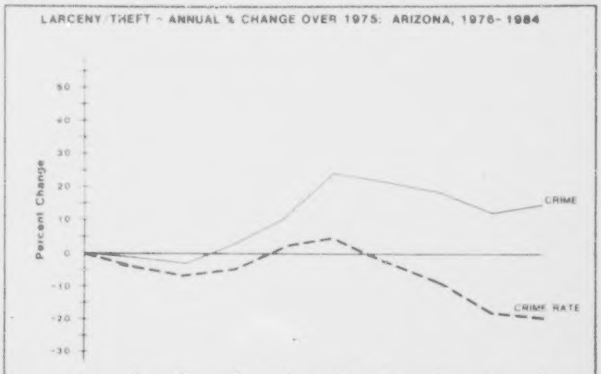
Table 3.7

TYPE	AMOUNT	PERCENT OF TOTAL
$200 AND OVER	$33,126,824	87.4%
$50 TO $200	3,859,139	10.2
UNDER $50	916,998	2.4
FROM MOTOR VEHICLE	$ 7,661,713	20.2%
FROM BUILDINGS	5,516,164	14.5
VEHICLE PARTS/ ACCESSORIES	4,267,096	11.3
BICYCLES	2,513,557	6.6
SHOP-LIFTING	909,544	2.4
COIN-OPERATED MACHINES	101,539	0.3
POCKET-PICKING	104,560	0.3
PURSE SNATCHING	93,209	0.2
ALL OTHER	16,735,579	44.2
TOTAL	$37,902,961	100.0%

- A total of 26,708 persons (64% of all individuals arrested for index crimes) were arrested for larceny-theft. This was 6.4% higher than the 25,094 arrested in 1983. 70% of those arrested were males (juvenile and adult), and 63% were adults (male and female).

- There were 25,946 clearances for larceny-theft in 1984, a 4.7% increase over the 24,780 recorded in 1983. Clearances for theft comprised 61% of total crime index clearances.

Figure 18


LARCENY/THEFT - ANNUAL % CHANGE OVER 1975: ARIZONA, 1976-1984

LARCENY-THEFTS, BY DOLLAR VALUE AND MONTH:

ARIZONA, 1984

Table 3.8

	TOTAL	DIST.	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
OVER $200	35,350	29.9%	2,709	2,683	2,897	2,738	2,736	2,861	3,070	3,146	2,961	3,327	2,896	3,326
$50-$200	32,967	27.9%	2,645	2,536	2,779	2,623	2,577	2,600	2,892	3,093	2,828	2,633	2,886	2,875
UNDER $50	49,870	42.2%	3,982	3,960	4,054	3,743	3,797	3,623	4,264	4,450	4,169	4,492	4,563	4,773
TOTALS	118,187	100.0%	9,336	9,179	9,730	9,104	9,110	9,084	10,226	10,689	9,958	10,452	10,345	10,974

LARCENY-THEFTS, BY TYPE AND MONTH:

ARIZONA, 1984

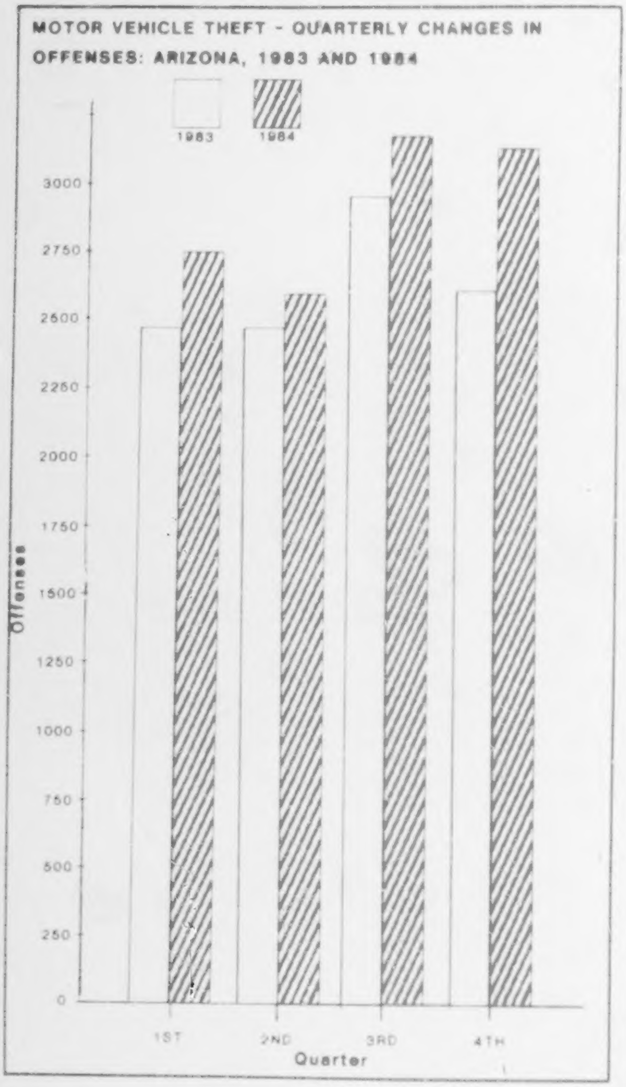
Table 3.9

	TOTAL	DIST.	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
POCKET PICKING	372	0.3%	31	23	21	26	43	36	23	33	26	33	29	48
PURSE SNATCHING	608	0.5%	54	49	63	47	49	45	36	50	44	64	62	45
SHOP LIFTING	24,662	20.9%	1,804	1,922	1,950	1,763	1,765	1,701	2,070	2,163	1,972	2,130	2,484	2,938
FR. MOTOR VEHICLE	17,985	15.2%	1,547	1,443	1,530	1,402	1,386	1,393	1,675	1,531	1,444	1,542	1,541	1,551
MOT. VEH. PARTS	21,320	18.0%	1,753	1,692	1,749	1,699	1,568	1,661	1,863	1,874	1,901	1,929	1,793	1,838
BICYCLES	14,938	12.7%	1,168	1,205	1,277	1,170	1,135	1,186	1,329	1,593	1,292	1,326	1,208	1,049
FR. BLDGS.	11,925	10.1%	1,010	900	951	906	939	883	936	1,025	1,026	1,202	1,070	1,077
FR. COIN-OP MACHINE	957	0.8%	68	70	93	91	86	88	81	86	54	70	81	89
ALL OTHERS	25,420	21.5%	1,901	1,875	2,096	2,000	2,139	2,091	2,213	2,334	2,199	2,156	2,077	2,339
TOTALS	**118,187**	**100%**	**9,336**	**9,179**	**9,730**	**9,104**	**9,110**	**9,084**	**10,226**	**10,689**	**9,958**	**10,452**	**10,345**	**10,974**

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

- The 11,691 motor vehicles stolen in 1984 exceeded the number stolen in 1983 (10,539) by just under 11%. This offense had the largest percent increase of all property crimes.

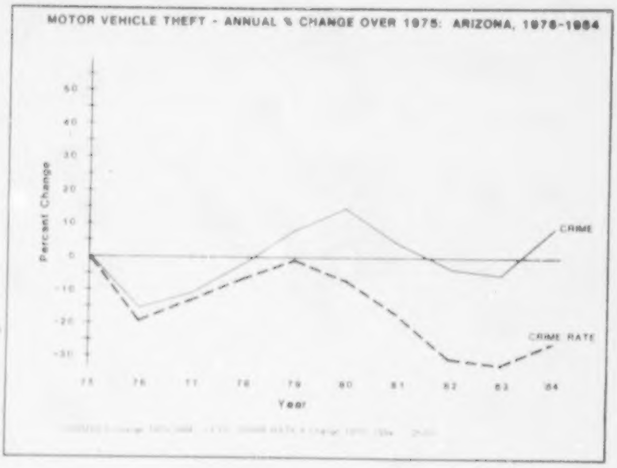
Figure 19



- The motor vehicle theft rate was 380.7 per 100,000 population in 1984, a 6.5% increase from the 357.6 recorded for 1983. The ratio of motor vehicles stolen to the total number of vehicles registered in the state was 491 stolen vehicles for every 100,000 registered in 1984.

- Motor vehicle thefts constituted 6.4% of all property crimes and 5.9% of the total crime index.

Figure 20



- Almost half (47.6%) of all motor vehicles stolen in 1984 were automobiles, 23% were trucks or buses and 17.6% were motorcycles.

STOLEN VEHICLES, BY TYPE:
ARIZONA, 1984

Table 3.10

TYPE	NO. STOLEN	DISTRIBUTION
AUTOMOBILES	5,566	47.6%
TRUCKS AND BUSES	2,694	23.0
MOTORCYCLES	2,053	17.6
OTHER VEHICLES	1,380	11.8
TOTALS	11,693	100.0%

- The reported dollar value of stolen motor vehicles was $43.2 million in 1984, an increase of almost 13% over the $38.3 million reported in 1983.

- A total of 10,151 stolen motor vehicles were recovered in Arizona in 1984. Of this number, 8,101 (almost 80%) were stolen locally. The number of recoveries was 18% higher than the number recovered in 1983.

- 1,263 persons were arrested for motor vehicle theft in 1984, about 90% of whom were males and 54% were adults. These arrests represented a 3.4% increase over 1983.

- There were 2,608 clearances for motor vehicle theft during 1984, 55% of which were clearances for stolen automobiles. The 1984 clearances reflected an 18.4% rise over 1983.

STOLEN VEHICLE RECOVERIES, BY SITUATION AND MONTH:
ARIZONA, 1984

Table 3.11

SITUATION	TOTAL	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
STOLEN LOCALLY/ RECOVERED LOCALLY	5,806	432	439	471	434	483	444	544	536	486	553	453	531
STOLEN LOCALLY/ RECOVERED OTHER	1,834	115	159	169	135	140	126	161	191	150	153	144	191
STOLEN LOCALLY/ RECOVERED OUT-OF-STATE	461	47	28	26	47	48	32	30	43	40	42	44	34
TOTAL LOCALLY/ STOLEN	**8,101**	**594**	**626**	**666**	**616**	**671**	**602**	**735**	**770**	**676**	**748**	**641**	**756**
STOLEN OUT-OF-TOWN/IN-STATE	1,352	93	79	91	108	125	106	153	148	118	97	117	117
STOLEN OUT-OF-STATE/ RECOVERED LOCALLY	698	50	48	59	56	56	60	47	73	59	81	52	57
TOTAL RECOVERED/ STOLEN OUT-OF-TOWN OR STATE	2,050	143	127	150	164	181	166	200	221	177	178	169	174
TOTALS	10,151	737	753	816	780	852	768	935	991	853	926	810	930

ARSON

- A total of 1,561 cases of arson were reported to the police in 1984, 6.8% more than the 1,461 which were reported the previous year. This is the first year the number of arsons have increased since records were first gathered in 1979.

- The arson rate was 50.8 per 100,000 population in 1984, compared with 49.6 in 1983.

- Arson accounted for just less than 1% of all property crimes, and 0.8% of the total crime index.

- Property damage resulting from arson was estimated at over $10.8 million in 1984, 0.7% higher than the value of property destroyed by arson in 1983.

- In 1984, 85.6% of the property damage involved fixed structures and 11.7% involved mobile units.

- The most frequent targets of arsonists were motor vehicles (26.6%) and single occupancy residential units (20.4%).

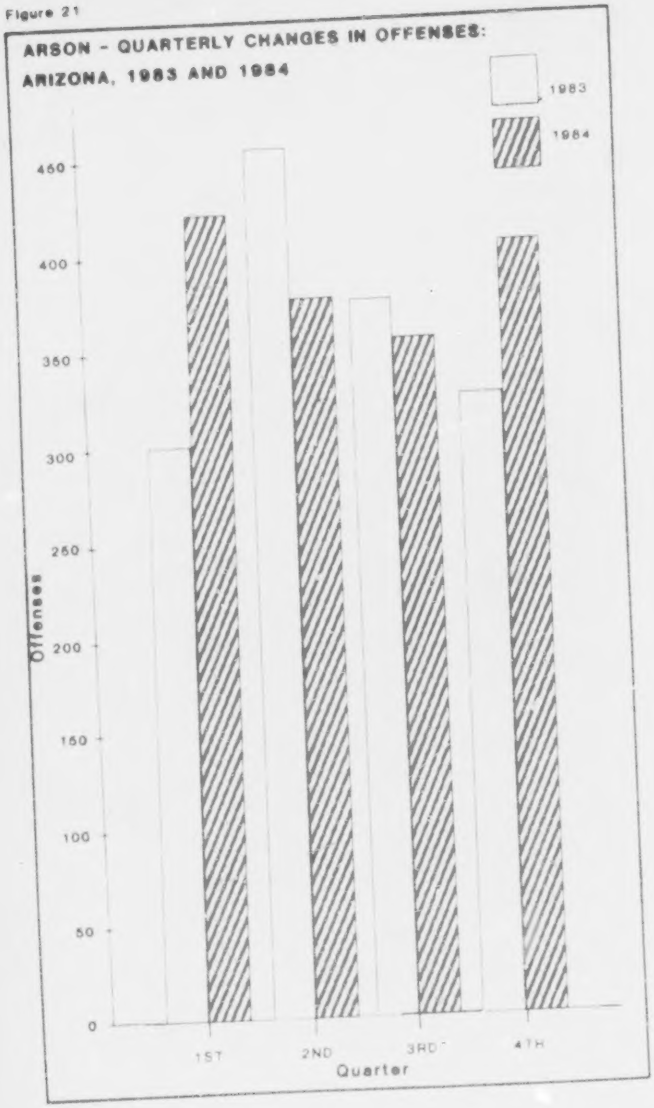
- An average of 130 arson cases were reported each month, with February, March and November showing the highest number of incidents.

ARSON OFFENSES BY PROPERTY TYPE, MONTH AND DOLLAR VALUE: ARIZONA, 1984

Table 3.12

PROP. CLASS	TOTAL	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	VALUE PROPERTY DAMAGE
SINGLE OCCURRENCES, RESIDENCES: HOUSES, TOWNHOUSES, ETC.	318	18	20	35	27	32	26	25	29	27	33	30	16	$ 3,282,222
OTHER RESIDENSES: APARTMENTS, HOTELS, ETC.	107	9	13	9	8	2	6	8	11	7	8	18	8	684,135
STORAGE/BARNS, GARAGES, WAREHOUSES	48	5	5	2	2	7	2	5	3	1	6	6	4	722,561
INDUSTRIAL/MFG.	7	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1,375,200
OTHER COMMUNITIES: STORES, RESTAURANTS, ETC.	117	6	14	7	10	12	11	8	10	11	12	8	8	900,353
COMMUNITY/PUBLIC: CHURCHES, JAILS, SCHOOLS, ETC.	128	15	16	23	5	16	7	4	10	6	9	8	9	1,404,669
ALL OTHER STRUCTURES: MONUMENTS, ETC.	78	10	15	6	7	1	1	7	2	5	11	7	6	922,937
TOTAL STRUCTURE	**803**	**64**	**84**	**82**	**60**	**71**	**53**	**58**	**65**	**57**	**80**	**78**	**51**	**$ 9,292,077**
MOTOR VEHICLES: AUTOS, TRUCKS, BUSES	415	35	38	32	24	33	27	34	43	31	42	38	38	905,729
OTHER MOBILE PROP: TRAILERS, RV'S, AIRPLANES...	54	5	4	4	2	5	2	6	11	4	4	5	2	359,705
TOTAL MOBILE	**469**	**40**	**42**	**36**	**26**	**38**	**29**	**40**	**54**	**35**	**46**	**43**	**40**	**$ 1,265,434**
TOTAL OTHER CROPS, TIMBER.....	**299**	**14**	**29**	**32**	**26**	**43**	**32**	**12**	**13**	**23**	**21**	**29**	**25**	**292,892**
TOTALS	**1,571**	**118**	**155**	**150**	**112**	**152**	**114**	**110**	**132**	**115**	**147**	**150**	**116**	**$10,850,403**

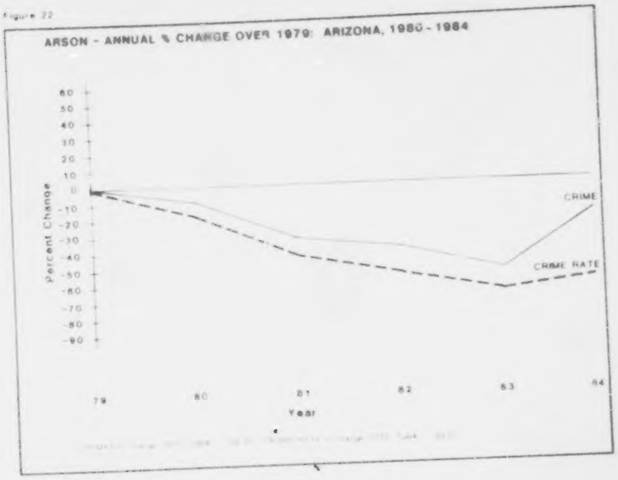
Figure 21



- 635 persons were arrested for arson in 1984, a significant increase of 65% over the 385 arrested in 1983. 89% of those who were arrested were males, and 41% of the total were juvenile males. 51% of the total were adults.

NOTE: The difference between arson totals reflected in the text (and Table 1 in the Appendix) and Table 3.12 is attributed to differences between monthly and county reports.

Figure 22



- There were 338 clearances for arson in 1984, a 6.6% increase over those reported in 1983. 58% were clearances involving fixed structures.

ARSON CASES AND CLEARANCES
BY PROPERTY CLASSIFICATION AND DOLLAR VALUE:

ARIZONA, 1984

Table 3.13

PROPERTY CLASSIFICATION	NO. OF OFFENSES	ESTIMATED VALUE OF PROPERTY DAMAGE	NO. OF CLEARANCES
STRUCTURAL	803	$ 9,292,077	196
MOBILE	469	1,265,434	46
OTHER	299	292,892	96
TOTALS	1,571	$10,850,403	338

Arrests are a principal indicator of law enforcement activity, and show to what extent criminal cases are "solved" or "cleared." A criminal offense is considered "resolved" from the law enforcement standpoint when a person is arrested, cited or summoned in connection with that offense.

Clearances by arrest in crime statistics should always be interpreted with caution. Many reported crimes could be committed by a single offender (this is especially true of those regarded as "career criminals"), and therefore several crimes might be declared "cleared" by one apprehension. Conversely, several individuals working as a group may be responsible for a single crime and multiple arrests would count as a "clearance" of only that one crime.

Arizona law enforcement officers made a total of 163,228 arrests in 1984, a 2.0% increase over the 160,020 carried out in 1983. The number of arrests have been climbing steadily, even during the years 1981 to 1983 when the crime index and crime rates were decreasing (see Table 4.1). Arrests for index crimes in 1984 comprised 25.4% of total arrests. Part II offense arrests made up 74.6% of the total, the most common of which was for driving under the influence (27,474 or 22.6%).

CRIME INDEX ARREST RATES

Based upon a ten-year average from 1975-1984 (Table 4.2), less than 18 of every 100 index crimes reported to the police in Arizona are cleared by an arrest. Convictions resulting from arrests are even fewer.

The data indicate that the probability of arrest is higher for crimes of violence (39%) than for property crimes (just under 16%). Among violent crimes, murder or criminal homicide has the highest ratio of arrests to the number of crimes reported (76%). Aggravated assault is a distant second with only about 43% cleared by arrest. In contrast, only one of every six reported property crimes is likely to be cleared by arrest; and among property crimes, burglaries are the least likely to be cleared by arrest.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics attributes this wide variation in arrest rates to the following:

- "Victims often confront perpetrators in violent crime incidents.

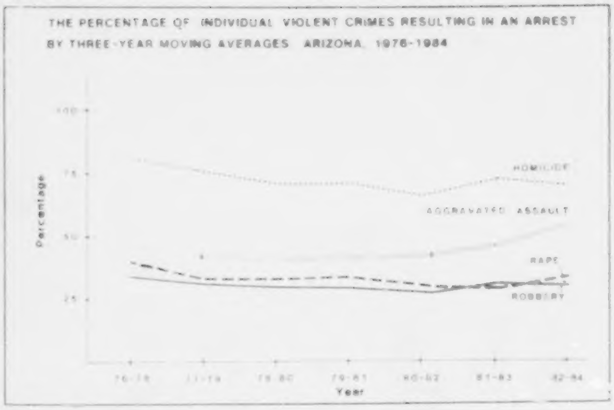
ARRESTS FOR PART I AND PART II OFFENSES:

ARIZONA, 1975 - 1984

Table 4.1

YEAR	ARRESTS FOR INDEX CRIMES	PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR	ARRESTS FOR PART II OFFENSES	PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR	TOTAL ARRESTS	PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
1975	29,009		81,910		110,919	-
1976	27,980	- 3.6	85,541	+ 4.4	113,521	+ 2.4
1977	28,588	+ 3.6	88,231	+ 3.1	117,219	+ 3.3
1978	29,111	+ 0.4	87,228	- 1.1	116,339	- 0.8
1979	30,856	+ 6.0	91,071	+ 4.4	121,927	+ 4.8
1980	34,907	+13.1	101,940	+11.9	136,847	+12.2
1981	37,818	+ 8.3	114,931	+12.7	152,749	+11.6
1982	39,899	+ 5.5	117,687	+ 2.4	157,586	+ 3.2
1983	39,858	- 0.1	120,162	+ 2.1	160,020	+ 1.5
1984	41,513	+ 4.2	121,715	+ 1.3	163,228	+ 2.0

Figure 23



- Witnesses are more frequently available in connection with violent crimes than with property crimes.

- Intensive investigative efforts are employed more frequently with crimes of violence, resulting in a greater number of arrests."[1]

Since crimes of violence are commonly viewed as more serious and because they pose a greater immediate threat to people, police resources are, to a greater extent, channeled toward the resolution of these crimes.

ANNUAL AVERAGE INDEX CRIMES AND % CLEARED BY ARREST:

ARIZONA, 1975 - 1984

Table 4.2

INDEX CRIME	ANNUAL AVERAGE 1975-1984		1984	
	NO.	% CLEARED BY ARREST	NO.	% CLEARED BY ARREST
Murder	219.2	75.5	238	65.1
Rape	1,030.3	33.6	1,316	39.9
Robbery	4,061.9	31.4	4,005	28.1
Aggravated Assault	8,637.6	42.5	10,131	61.0
TOTAL VIOLENT	13,949.0	39.1	15,690	38.0
Burglary	53,595.3	12.9	52,093	10.7
Larceny-Theft	114,757.9	17.3	118,186	27.0
Motor Vehicle Theft	11,076.4	13.4	11,691	22.3
Arson*	1,130.8	21.8	1,561	21.7
TOTAL PROPERTY	180,560.4	15.8	183,531	19.4
TOTAL	194,509.4	17.5	199,221	20.8

* Data for Arson available for 1979-1984 only.

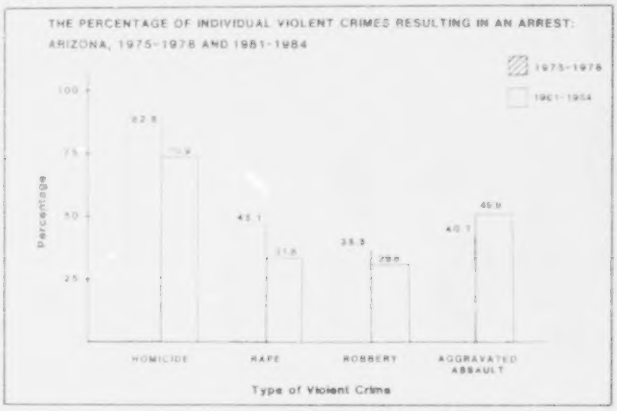
MALES AND FEMALES ARRESTED FOR INDEX CRIMES:

ARIZONA, 1975 - 1984

Table 4.3

YEAR	MALES	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR	FEMALES	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
1975	23,965		5,044	
1976	22,637	-5.5	5,343	+5.9
1977	23,181	+2.4	5,807	+8.7
1978	23,184	+0.01	5,927	+2.1
1979	24,971	+7.7	6,021	+1.6
1980	28,450	+13.9	6,457	+7.2
1981	30,274	+6.4	7,544	+16.8
1982	31,842	+5.2	8,057	+6.8
1983	31,030	-2.6	8,828	+9.6
1984	31,949	+3.0	9,564	+8.3

Figure 24



PART II OFFENSE ARRESTS

Except for 1978, Part II offense arrests in Arizona have been climbing steadily in the last decade and have averaged about three-fourths of total annual arrests (see Table 4.1). Part II offenses are regarded as the less serious crimes.[2] The number of Part II offenses, per se, are not reported to the Uniform Crime Reporting program as are index crimes. Only the number of arrests for these crimes are reported. While Part II offenses are categorized as the "lesser" crimes, their impact on society can be greater than some index crimes. Therefore their social and economic costs should not be minimized.

For example, some perpetrators of "white-collar" crimes like fraud, embezzlement, forgery and counterfeiting could cost their victims and the general public millions of dollars, while losses to burglars and larceny-thieves often have much lower dollar values per incident. Nevertheless, burglaries and larceny-thefts are reported as index crimes.

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[1] BJS Report to the Nation on Crime & Justice, p. 53.

[2] See Glossary on P. 47 for a listing of Part II crimes.

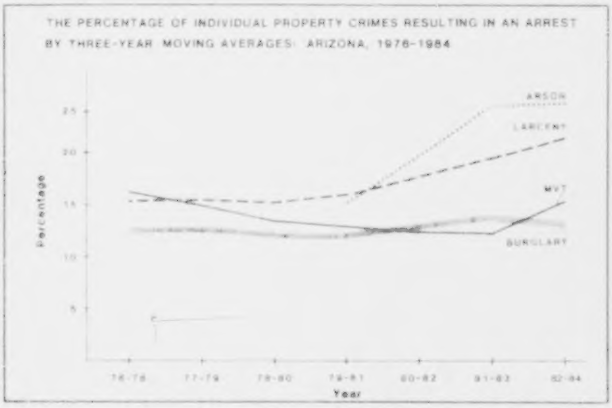
Drug-abuse violations are another example of Part II offenses that not only have a far-reaching impact on victims and society, but which also have elicited very high levels of law enforcement emphasis from the different law enforcement agencies - federal, State and local.

MALES AND FEMALES ARRESTED FOR PART II OFFENSES: ARIZONA, 1975 - 1984

Table 4.4

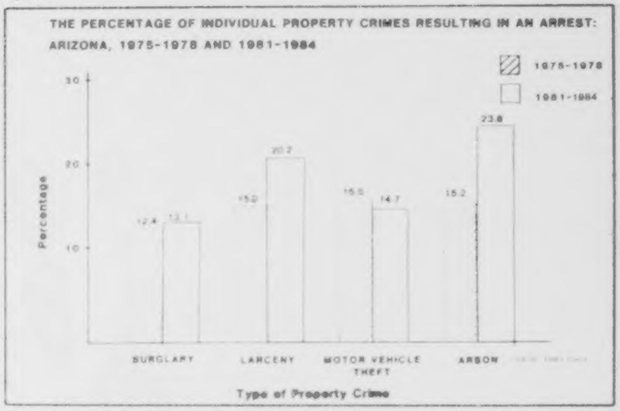
YEAR	MALES	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR	FEMALES	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
1975	70,049		11,861	- --
1976	73,401	+4.8	12,140	+2.4
1977	75,597	+3.0	12,643	+4.1
1978	74,625	-1.3	12,603	-0.2
1979	78,263	+4.9	12,672	+0.5
1980	87,709	+12.1	14,231	+12.3
1981	98,461	+12.3	16,470	+15.7
1982	100,178	+1.7	17,509	+6.3
1983	101,515	+1.3	18,646	+6.5
1984	101,430	-0.1	20,285	+8.8

Figure 27


THE PERCENTAGE OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY CRIMES RESULTING IN AN ARREST BY THREE-YEAR MOVING AVERAGES: ARIZONA, 1976-1984

Part II offense arrests in Arizona have been climbing steadily in the last decade (except for 1978) and have averaged about three-fourths of total annual arrests (see Table 4.1). Figure 28 shows that the most numerous Part II arrests are for driving under the influence, liquor law violations, drug violations, disorderly conduct and simple assaults.

Figure 26


THE PERCENTAGE OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY CRIMES RESULTING IN AN ARREST: ARIZONA, 1975-1978 AND 1981-1984

ARRESTS BY AGE AND SEX

Eighty-two percent of the individuals arrested in Arizona for both Part I and II offenses during 1984 were males and 78% of the total were adults. These proportions are slightly lower than for 1983 (males - 83%, and adults - 79%). Female arrests increased by 8.6% between 1983 and 1984; male arrests decreased by less than 1% (0.6%). Adult arrests increased by only 0.6% while juvenile arrests grew by 7.2% during the same period.

The age and sex distribution of arrested persons in 1984 is depicted in Figure 29. The age groups most "at risk," i.e., those who participate most in criminal activity, are young people between the ages of 15 to 24. Figure 27 shows the arrest ratio by age per 100,000 population. Data for 1980 to 1984 are indicated in Appendix Tables 12, 13 and 14.

More than three quarters of all persons arrested in 1984 for index crimes were males and the number of men arrested for index crimes has increased by 30% overall between 1975 and 1984 (Table 4.3). Female arrests for index crimes, however, increased at an even greater rate during the same period -- by 67% overall. While males comprise about 80% of all persons arrested for serious crimes, they constitute 95% of the adult prison inmate population in any given month.[3] Although female arrests for index crimes have been increasing and are now up to 23% of the total, they comprise only 5% of the adult incarcerated population.

Arrests of males for Part II offenses increased by less than 39% during the past ten years; comparable arrests of females increased by 56.4% (see Table 4.4).

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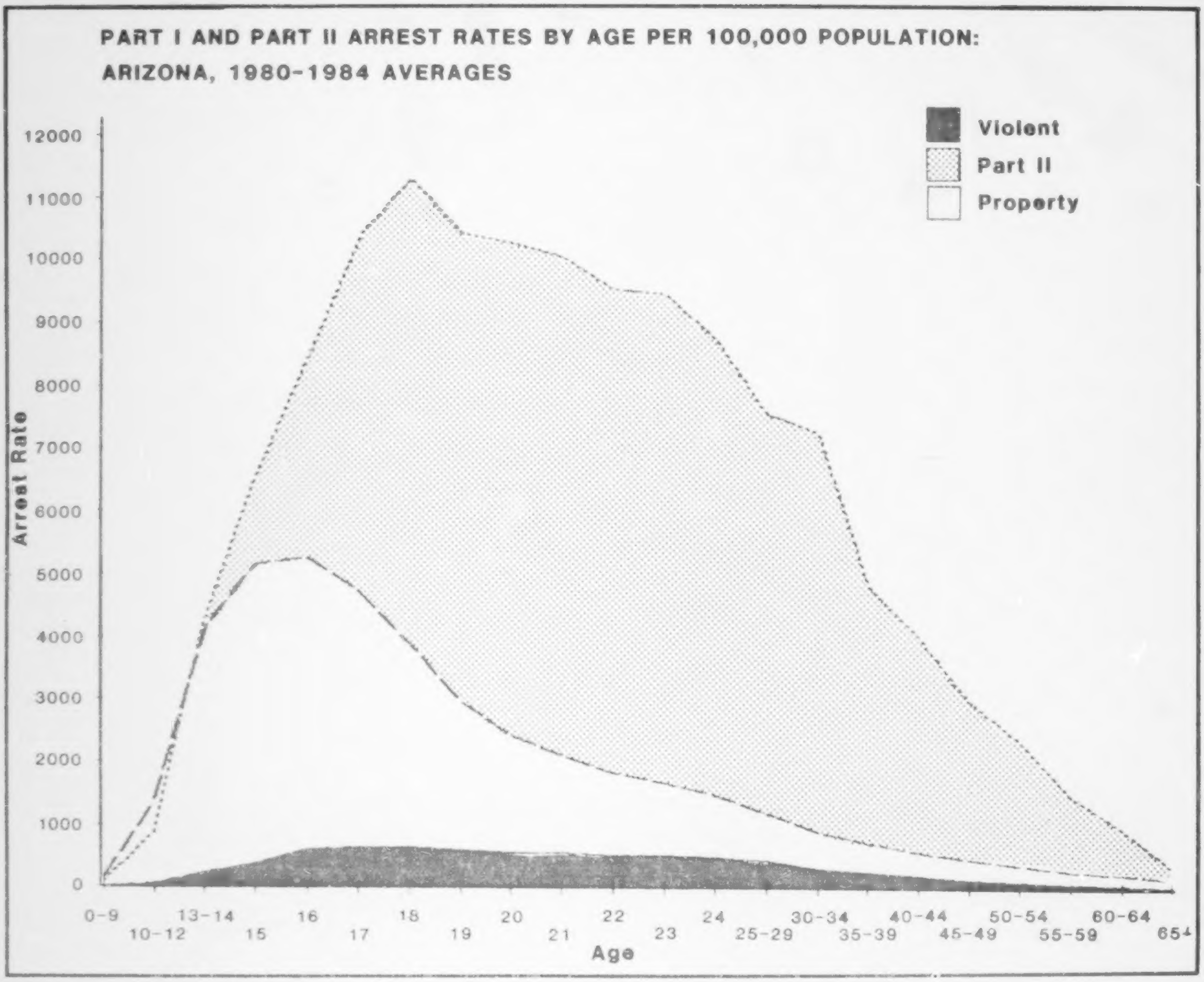
[3] Data for the years 1977 to 1984 were supplied by the Arizona Department of Corrections Planning Bureau.

Figure 27



PART I AND PART II ARREST RATES BY AGE PER 100,000 POPULATION: ARIZONA, 1980-1984 AVERAGES

An analysis of the crimes for which the most numerous arrests were carried out in the last ten years yielded the following (the order indicates the numerical importance):

Adult Males - Part I: Larceny, Burglary, Aggravated Assault and Robbery

Adult Males - Part II: DWI, Disorderly Conduct, Drug Violations and Liquor Laws

Adult Females - Part I: Larceny, Aggravated Assault, Burglary and Robbery

Adult Females - Part II: DWI, Disorderly Conduct, Prostitution and Drug Violations

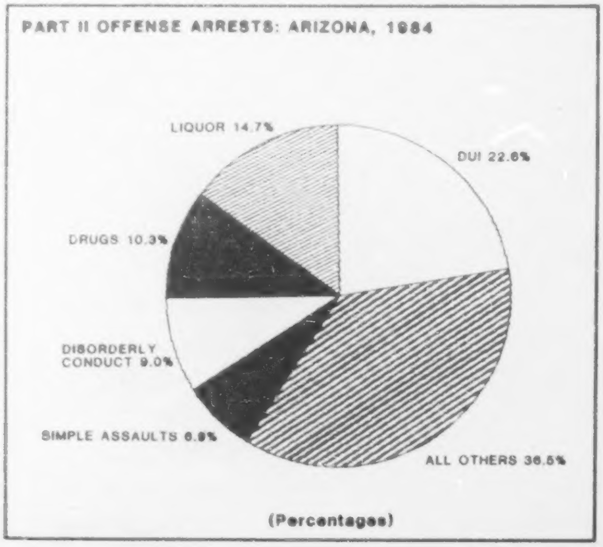
Juvenile Males - Part I: Larceny, Burglary, Motor Vehicle Theft and Aggravated Assault

Juvenile Males - Part II: Liquor Laws, Vandalism, Drug Violations and Runaways

Juvenile Females - Part I: Larceny, Burglary, Aggravated Assault and Motor Vehicle Theft

Juvenile Females - Part II: Liquor Laws, Drug Violations, Curfew and Loitering Laws

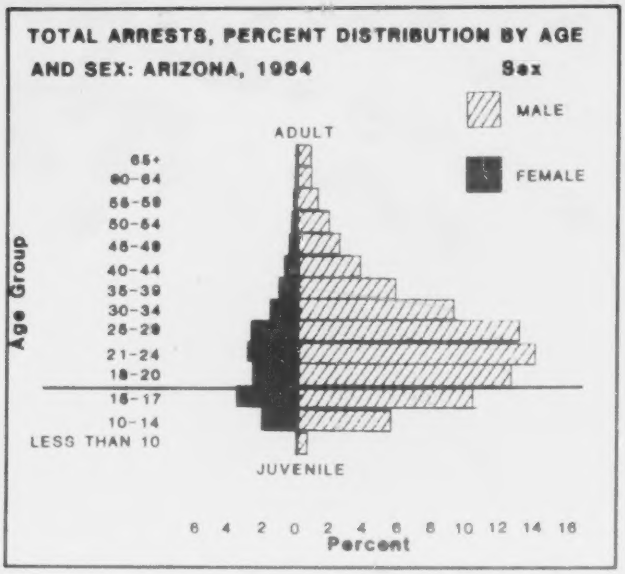
Figure 28



PART II OFFENSE ARRESTS: ARIZONA, 1984

(Percentages)

Figure 29


TOTAL ARRESTS, PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX: ARIZONA, 1984

ARRESTS BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN

Arrests by race/ethnic origin in 1984 closely resembled the pattern established since 1980. Some ethnic minorities continue to figure proportionately higher in the arrest statistics when their numbers are compared to their estimated population.

Total numbers are given in Table 4.5; percentages and five-year averages are given in Tables 4.6 and 4.7

ARRESTS BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN FOR VIOLENT, PROPERTY AND PART II CRIMES:

ARIZONA, 1984

Table 4.5

RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN	VIOLENT	PROPERTY	PART II	TOTAL ARRESTS
White	4,776	29,770	102,502	137,048
Black	843	3,198	7,927	11,968
American Indian, (including Alaskan Native)	319	2,394	10,957	13,670
Other (including Asian/Pacific Islander)	21	192	329	542
TOTAL	5,999	35,512	121,709	**163,228**
Hispanic	1,593	7,478	22,876	31,947
Non-Hispanic	4,406	28,036	98,839	131,281

% DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AND TOTAL ARRESTS BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN:

ARIZONA, 1980-1984

Table 4.6

RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN	POPULATION 1980 %	AVERAGE ANNUAL ARRESTS, 1980-84 %	1984 ARRESTS %
WHITE	82.4	84.5	84.0
BLACK	2.8	7.2	7.3
AMERICAN INDIAN (INCLUDING ALASKAN NATIVE)	5.6	8.3	8.4
OTHER (INCLUDING ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER)	9.2	0.3	0.3
(TOTAL NUMBER)	(2,718,215)	(157,434)	(163,228)
HISPANIC	16.2	20.2	19.6
NON-HISPANIC	83.8	79.8	80.4

% DISTRIBUTION OF ARRESTS FOR INDEX CRIMES BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN:

ARIZONA 1980-1984

Table 4.7

RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN	ARRESTS FOR VIOLENT CRIMES		ARRESTS FOR PROPERTY CRIMES	
	1980-84 ANNUAL AVERAGE %	1984 %	1980-84 ANNUAL AVERAGE %	1984 %
WHITE	78.8	79.6	84.0	83.8
BLACK	14.9	14.1	9.2	9.0
AMERICAN INDIAN (INCLUDING ALASKAN NATIVE)	5.9	5.3	6.4	6.7
OTHER (INCLUDING ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER)	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
(TOTAL NUMBER)	(6,134)	(5,999)	(33,502)	(35,512)
HISPANIC	25.8	26.6	20.8	21.1
NON-HISPANIC	74.2	73.4	79.2	78.9

CLEARANCES

Clearances have averaged over 34,000 annually over the last ten years. The numbers since 1980 have exceeded those recorded between 1975 and 1979 (see Tables 4.8 and 4.9). Almost 90% of clearances are made up of arrests. The remainder are "clearances by exceptional circumstances" which occur in cases such as the death of a suspect or the unwillingness of the victim to prosecute.

INDEX CRIME ARRESTS AND CLEARANCES:

ARIZONA 1975-1984*

Table 4.8	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Arrests For Index Crimes	29,009	27,980	28,988	29,111	31,291	34,907	37,818	39,899	39,858	41,511
Clearances By Exceptional Circumstances	6,068	5,800	4,748	4,851	5,235	6,345	2,721	470	1,035	926
Total Clearances	35,077	33,780	33,736	33,962	36,526	41,252	40,539	40,369	40,934	42,437

* Arrests and clearances may not necessarily relate to crimes reported in the same year. The table includes arson from 1979 through 1984.

CLEARANCES OF INDEX CRIMES:

ARIZONA 1975-1984

Table 4.9	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
VIOLENT CRIMES										
Murder	146	157	178	153	157	192	160	144	170	155
Forcible Rape	287	287	308	335	413	428	348	307	359	409
Attempted Rape	238	91	109	117	88	101	92	69	89	116
Robbery	1,385	932	1,047	1,135	1,184	1,326	1,235	1,272	1,242	1,126
Aggravated Assault	4,371	4,212	4,437	4,685	5,176	6,526	5,888	4,972	5,664	6,183
Sub-Total	**6,427**	**5,679**	**6,079**	**6,425**	**7,018**	**8,573**	**7,723**	**6,764**	**7,524**	**7,989**
PROPERTY CRIMES										
Burglary	8,228	7,405	6,581	6,052	5,870	6,799	7,139	6,823	6,111	5,556
Larceny-Theft	18,581	19,153	19,110	19,440	21,200	23,463	23,395	24,608	24,780	25,946
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,841	1,543	1,966	2,045	2,084	2,006	1,903	1,872	2,202	2,608
Arson					356	411	379	302	317	338
Sub-Total	**28,650**	**28,101**	**27,657**	**27,537**	**29,510**	**32,679**	**32,816**	**33,605**	**33,410**	**34,448**
TOTAL	35,077	33,780	33,736	33,962	36,528	41,252	40,539	40,369	40,934	42,437
Motor Vehicle Recoveries	8,893	7,364	7,861	8,045	8,877	8,857	7,602	7,556	8,600	10,151

COUNTY ARRESTS RATES/1,000 POPULATION:
ARIZONA, 1980 - 1984

Table 4.10

COUNTY	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	ANNUAL AVERAGE
Apache	10.7	13.3	11.3	11.7	13.5	12.1
Cochise	44.6	39.2	41.7	43.9	39.3	41.7
Coconino	98.5	91.7	82.5	87.4	95.3	91.1
Gila	51.1	48.6	44.9	43.6	38.6	45.4
Graham	40.9	38.6	36.3	30.0	27.2	36.7
Greenlee	19.2	14.2	23.4	19.1	22.7	19.7
La Paz*	N/A	N/A	N/A	60.3	50.1	55.2
Maricopa	53.5	61.0	61.5	55.4	59.6	58.2
Mohave	45.8	44.0	51.9	46.4	43.6	46.3
Navajo	49.1	51.4	50.8	46.3	48.4	49.2
Pima	40.7	41.9	40.8	54.3	40.5	43.6
Pinal	51.5	51.3	57.8	53.8	53.6	53.6
Santa Cruz	37.5	36.0	35.1	40.2	51.6	40.1
Yavapai	35.9	47.5	48.9	40.4	37.7	42.1
Yuma	65.3	54.0	56.0	67.3	52.7	59.1
ARIZONA	50.3	54.3	54.7	53.8	53.2	53.3

*La Paz County was not established until 1983.

COUNTY ARREST RATES

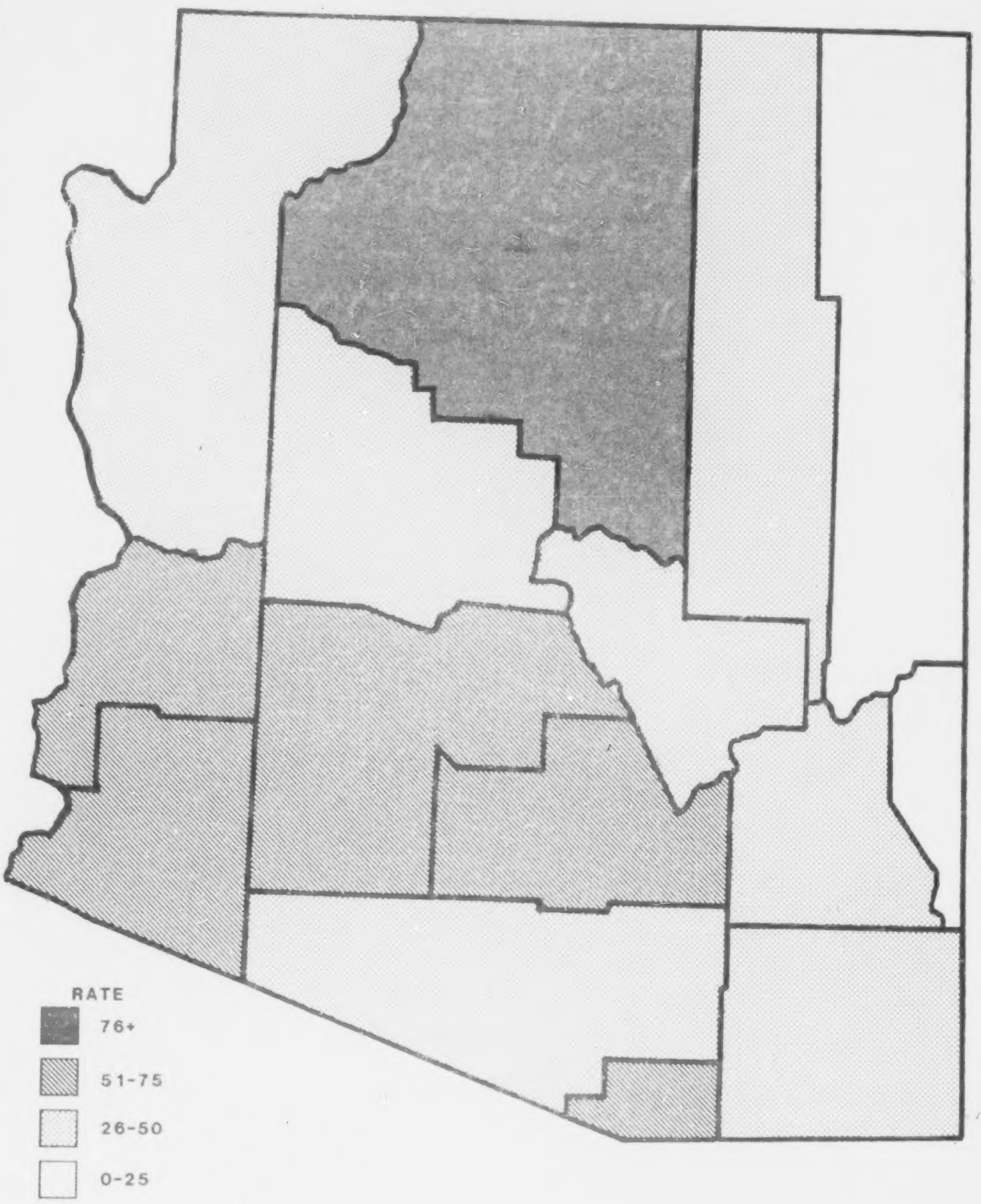
County arrest rates were calculated to determine if there is an arrest pattern similar to the crime rate pattern exhibited by counties with the larger population groups. The Bureau of Justice Statistics Report to the Nation on Crime & Justice states that "counties with very high arrest rates tend to be urbanized, independent cities. . . which also have high crime rates; while counties with low arrest rates do not display a consistent pattern . . ."

Data covering five years show that Coconino had the highest arrest rate of all 15 counties (an average of 91.1 arrests per 1,000 population). Coconino also had the second highest adjusted crime rate (see Section 5). Yuma County had the second highest arrest rate (59.1), followed by Maricopa (58.2), LaPaz (55.2) and Pinal (53.6). Pima, which has had one of the highest crime rates in the State, had an arrest rate of 43.6 which is considerably below the State average of 53.3.

Based on these comparisons, county arrest rates in Arizona do not necessarily follow the national pattern. Factors such as the number of sworn personnel assigned to criminal investigations and internal agency policies may have a significant impact on these rates. However, these have so far not been studied in depth and no substantive conclusions can be drawn.

Figure 30

ARREST RATES BY COUNTY, PER 1,000 POPULATION: ARIZONA, 1984


RATE
76+
51-75
26-50
0-25

Since the Crime in Arizona report was first published in 1975, one of the limitations has been that crimes committed on Indian reservations are not reported to the Arizona Uniform Crime Report (AUCR) program, although reservation residents are included in State and county population figures which are used to calculate crime rates. Thus the reported crime rates of counties without reservations are not completely comparable with counties that have large reservation populations, since crimes committed on the reservations are not included.

This section presents data on county crime rates using both methods of calculation for comparative purposes. The adjusted rates (derived by subtracting reservation population from the total county population) should present a more accurate measure of crime rates within the counties and the State until such time as reservation crimes, which are reported directly to the FBI, can be aggregated with those in the AUCR program. [1]

COUNTY CRIMES

Table 5.1 presents the reported Crime Index for each county for the years 1980 to 1984. As expected, the two most populous counties reported the most crimes: Maricopa, with an estimated 56% of the State's population, accounted for an average of 61.5% of the total Crime Index; and Pima, with 20% of the population, reported an average of 22.7% of all index crimes. These two counties were followed by Yuma, Pinal, Coconino, Mohave and Cochise, in that order.

CRIME RATES

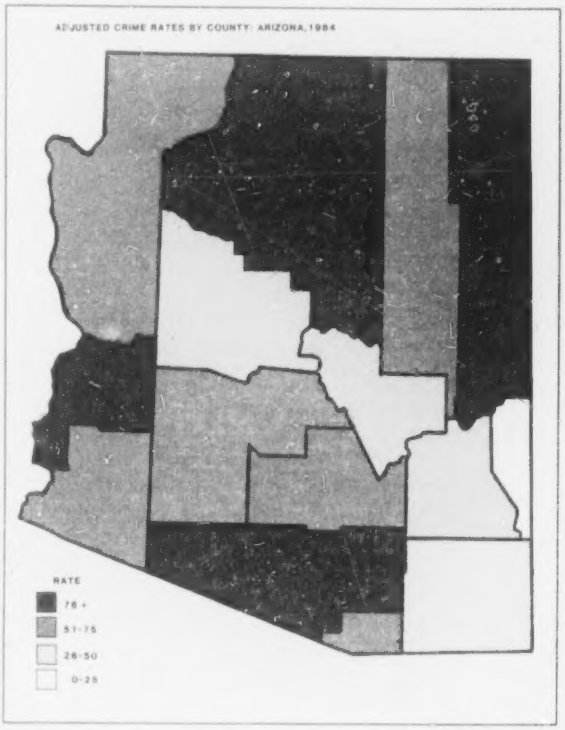
Table 5.2 indicates the conventional crime rates by county, i.e., the frequency of reported crimes in relation to the total estimated population of that county. As stated earlier, the crime rates show a declining trend for the State from 1980 to 1983 and a slight increase in 1984.

Pima and Maricopa Counties had the highest average rates for the five-year period. They are also the only two counties that exceeded the five-year State average. They were followed by Coconino, Yuma/La Paz, Mohave, Pinal and Santa Cruz which all had average rates exceeding 50 reported crimes per 1,000 population.

ADJUSTED CRIME RATES

Adjusted crime rates were calculated by subtracting the American Indian reservation population from the total population of the 12 counties that have reservations. According to the 1980 Census, almost 129,000 people live on Arizona's Indian reservations, representing 5% of the total State population. Most live in Apache (32%), Navajo (24%) and Coconino (14%) Counties.

Figure 5.1


ADJUSTED CRIME RATES BY COUNTY: ARIZONA, 1984

The adjusted crime rates are noticeably different. First, the State crime rate naturally increased because of the subtraction of a part of its population. The adjusted five-year average rate is 75.0

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[1] State, county and Indian reservation population figures were derived from the 1980 Census and supplied by DES Population Statistics Unit. Data for 1981 to 1984 are projections. Data prior to 1980 were not used because the 1970 and 1980 Census data by race/ethnic origin are not directly comparable.

CRIME INDEX BY COUNTY:
ARIZONA, 1980-1984

Table 5.1

COUNTY	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Apache	460	485	464	497	521
Cochise	3,373	3,081	3,169	3,250	3,586
Coconino	5,193	5,753	4,714	4,900	5,285
Gila	1,277	1,326	1,057	1,136	1,012
Graham	740	725	694	731	559
Greenlee	329	266	130	274	281
La Paz*	N/A	N/A	N/A	944	709
Maricopa	142,065	132,415	125,316	113,707	120,228
Mohave	3,577	3,646	3,541	3,343	4,185
Navajo	2,380	2,557	2,515	2,405	2,368
Pima	47,605	48,535	46,704	44,807	46,291
Pinal	5,849	5,331	5,898	5,646	5,088
Santa Cruz	1,130	1,057	1,173	1,205	1,462
Yavapai	2,693	2,899	2,808	2,806	2,689
Yuma	7,033	6,371	4,999	4,450	4,957
ARIZONA	223,643	214,447	203,182	190,101	199,221
PERCENT CHANGE		-4.1	-5.3	-6.4	+4.8

*La Paz, which became a county in 1983, used to be a part of Yuma County.

per 1,000 population as compared with 71.6 using the regular method.

La Paz County, with over half (50.4%) of its estimated population residing on reservations, has the highest adjusted crime rate, although it reported less than a thousand crimes per year during the two years it has been in existence. (NOTE: The above is a two-year rather than five-year average. It remains to be seen whether or not La Paz will sustain this rate over the long term.)

Coconino County, with 24% of its population residing on reservations, had the second highest rate, with a five-year average of 86.7%.

Pima County, which was first on the list using the traditional method, dropped to third place with a five-year average rate of 83.9. And Maricopa County, with the highest number of reported crimes, became fourth with an adjusted five-year average crime rate of 79.2. These four counties all exceeded the five-year State average adjusted rate.

As expected, a noticeable shift occurred in the rates for the two counties having the most people living on reservations. The average rate for Apache County increased by 582% from 9.4 to 64.1 per thousand population, and Navajo increased by about 88% from an average of 35.2 to 66.1. Obviously, counting the reservation population without including reported reservation crimes severely depressed traditional crime rate figures for these counties.

CRIME RATES AS SOCIAL INDICATORS

Crime rates are viewed by many (mainly criminal justice administrators, academics, researchers and planners) as an important social indicator or quantitative measure of the "quality of life" in a particular locality, as distinguished from economic indicators which measure economic health.

Although Arizona continues to enjoy an influx of population and economic health, the picture of reported crime is a negative factor in an otherwise positive position for future growth.

CRIME RATES BY COUNTY: ARIZONA, 1980-1984

(Per 1,000 Population)

Table 5.2

COUNTY	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	FIVE-YEAR AVERAGE
Apache	8.8	9.5	9.0	9.6	10.0	9.4
Cochise	39.4	34.9	35.3	35.8	39.3	36.9
Coconino	69.2	75.2	60.0	61.1	64.1	65.9
Gila	34.4	34.6	27.1	29.0	26.7	30.4
Graham	32.4	30.9	29.1	30.6	23.3	29.3
Greenlee	28.8	22.6	11.0	24.8	24.6	22.4
La Paz*	N/A	N/A	N/A	69.3	52.5	60.9
Maricopa	94.1	84.7	77.6	68.3	69.5	78.8
Mohave	64.0	61.3	57.1	52.2	64.2	59.8
Navajo	35.2	37.0	36.2	34.4	33.4	35.2
Pima	89.6	87.7	82.6	77.0	76.7	82.7
Pinal	64.3	56.6	60.8	55.3	51.7	57.7
Santa Cruz	55.2	50.0	53.5	54.1	65.0	55.6
Yavapai	39.5	39.9	37.0	35.5	33.1	37.0
Yuma	77.7	68.6	53.1	53.2	57.8	62.1
ARIZONA	82.3	76.2	70.2	63.9	64.9	71.6

*La Paz, which became a county in 1983, used to be a part of Yuma County.

ADJUSTED* CRIME RATES BY COUNTY: ARIZONA 1980-1984

(Per 1,000 Population)

Table 5.3

COUNTY	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	FIVE-YEAR AVERAGE
Apache	42.1	54.2	56.4	72.8	86.2	64.1
Cochise**						
Coconino	89.2	99.1	79.3	80.9	84.9	86.7
Gila	39.7	39.8	31.2	33.5	31.1	35.1
Graham	36.2	34.5	32.5	34.1	26.3	32.7
Greenlee**						
La Paz***	N/A	N/A	N/A	138.3	106.7	122.5
Maricopa	94.6	85.1	78.0	68.6	69.8	79.2
Mohave	65.4	62.6	58.3	53.3	65.5	61.0
Navajo	64.4	68.2	67.7	65.8	64.3	66.1
Pima	90.9	89.0	83.9	78.1	77.8	83.9
Pinal	69.0	60.7	65.1	61.4	55.4	62.3
Santa Cruz**						
Yavapai	39.7	40.1	37.2	35.6	33.2	37.2
Yuma	86.5	76.2	59.0	54.9	59.7	67.3
ARIZONA	86.4	79.9	73.6	67.1	68.0	75.0

Note: * Adjusted for American Indian Reservation population.

** Cochise, Greenlee and Santa Cruz are the only Arizona counties that do not have American Indian reservations.

*** La Paz, which became a county in 1983, used to be a part of Yuma County.

Table 6.1 displays statistics on Arizona's law enforcement personnel and agency jurisdiction populations for 1984. The number of law enforcement employees in Arizona increased by 4.6% in 1984. During the same period, the State's population[1/] increased by 4.3%. Yearly growth trends for law enforcement employees (sworn and civilian) had decreased to a low of .85% in 1983. The 1984 figure represents the highest increase since 1980.

ARIZONA'S FULL-TIME LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES BY AGENCY

AS OF OCTOBER 31, 1984

Table 6.1

DEPARTMENT	SWORN		CIVILIAN		TOTAL EMPL.	POPULATION	EMPLOY. RATE PER 1000 POP
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE			
Apache County Sheriff's Office	18	1	6	5	30	42,780	0.70
Apache Junction Police Department	22	2	1	8	33	12,860	2.57
Avondale Police Department	15	1	1	5	22	9,510	2.31
Benson Police Department	7	1	2	4	14	4,515	3.10
Bisbee Police Department	13	2	2	6	23	8,045	2.86
Buckeye Police Department	10	0	0	5	15	5,540	2.71
Casa Grande Police Department	35	1	2	14	52	16,485	3.15
Chandler Police Department	64	3	14	28	109	50,060	2.18
Chino Valley Police Department	4	0	0	3	7	3,940	1.78
Clarkdale Police Department	5	0	0	0	5	1,680	2.98
Clifton Public Safety Department	7	0	0	0	7	4,160	1.68
Cochise County Sheriff's Office	51	1	16	22	90	26,345	3.42
Coconino County Sheriff's Office	62	11	2	30	105	35,140	2.99
Coolidge Public Safety Department	16	1	2	5	24	7,380	3.25
Cottonwood Police Department	14	0	2	5	21	5,500	3.82
Douglas Police Department	32	0	3	6	41	14,065	2.92
Duncan Police Department	2	0	1	0	3	670	4.48
Eagar Police Department	6	0	0	6	12	3,800	3.16
El Mirage Police Department	10	1	0	5	16	5,550	2.88
Eloy Police Department	13	1	2	6	22	6,595	3.34
Flagstaff Police Department	55	1	3	20	79	20,985	3.81
Florence Police Department	10	1	0	5	16	5,835	2.74
Fredonia Marshal's Office	1	0	0	0	1	1,160	0.86
Gila County Sheriff's Office	38	0	17	25	80	20,985	3.81
Gilbert Police Department	13	0	0	[illegible]	14	10,300	1.36
Glendale Police Department	145	9	25	32	211	117,150	1.80
Globe Police Department	15	0	1	4	20	6,685	2.99
Goodyear Police Department	9	0	0	4	13	6,120	2.12
Graham County Sheriff's Office	12	1	3	0	16	10,845	1.48
Greenlee County Sheriff's Office	12	0	7	1	20	6,570	3.04
Guadalupe Police Department	8	0	0	1	9	4,800	1.88
Hayden Police Department	7	0	0	1	8	1,220	6.56
Holbrook Police Department	15	1	0	6	22	5,860	3.75
Huachuca City Police Department	4	0	2	3	9	2,005	4.49
Jerome Police Department	2	1	0	0	3	465	6.45
Kearny Police Department	4	1	0	4	9	2,715	3.31
Kingman Police Department	27	2	0	15	44	10,765	4.09
La Paz County Sheriff's Office	25	7	0	0	32	10,810	2.96
Lake Havasu Police Department	31	1	0	5	37	18,255	2.03
Mammoth Police Department	4	0	0	2	6	1,960	3.06
Marana Marshal's Officent	6	0	0	1	7	2,045	3.42
Maricopa County Sheriff's Office	383	15	425	263	1,086	157,180	6.91
Mesa Police Department	252	11	47	85	395	191,380	2.06
Miami Police Department	10	0	0	3	13	2,690	4.83
Mohave County Sheriff's Office	62	4	3	22	91	36,180	2.52
Navajo County Sheriff's Office	39	1	5	15	60	46,285	1.30
Nogales Police Department	31	1	1	6	39	18,165	2.15
Oro Valley Police Department	10	0	0	0	10	2,470	4.05
Page Police Department	12	2	1	3	18	5,825	3.09
Paradise Valley Police Department	21	0	2	5	28	12,640	2.22
Parker Police Department	10	1	2	4	17	2,690	6.32
Patagonia Marshal's Office	3	0	0	0	3	1,075	2.79
Payson Police Department	14	0	1	5	20	6,320	3.16

ARIZONA'S FULL-TIME LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES BY AGENCY

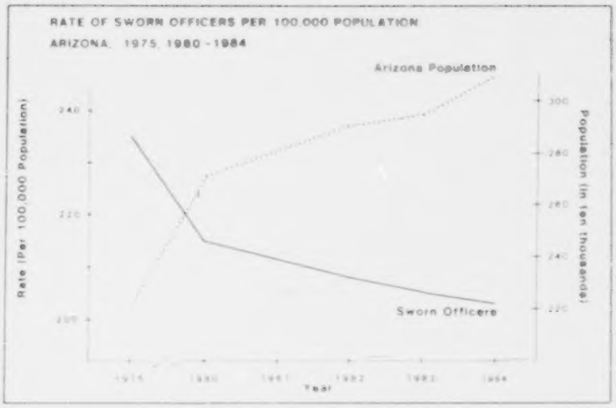
AS OF OCTOBER 31, 1984

Table 6.1 (Continued)

DEPARTMENT	SWORN		CIVILIAN		TOTAL EMPL.	POPULATION	EMPLOY. RATE PER 1000 POP
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE			
Peoria Police Department	31	1	2	7	41	23,700	1.73
Phoenix Police Department	1,559	89	196	435	2,279	866,680	2.63
Pima County Sheriff's Office	289	27	201	186	703	221,950	3.17
Pima Police Department	2	0	0	0	2	1,775	1.13
Pinal County Sheriff's Office	85	6	33	35	159	40,120	3.96
Prescott Police Department	39	2	6	11	58	23,395	2.48
Prescott Valley Police Department	7	0	3	4	14	4,900	2.86
Safford Police Department	12	0	0	1	13	7,700	1.69
St. Johns Police Department	5	0	0	0	5	3,700	1.35
San Luis Police Department	7	1	0	4	12	2,520	4.76
Santa Cruz County Sheriff's Office	17	0	7	7	31	3,260	9.51
Scottsdale Police Department	121	5	19	50	195	110,120	1.77
Show Low Police Department	11	1	0	5	17	4,900	3.47
Sierra Vista Police Department	28	0	4	9	41	30,850	1.33
Snowflake Police Department	4	0	0	1	5	3,780	1.32
Somerton Police Department	8	0	2	3	13	6,535	1.99
South Tucson Police Department	15	0	3	9	27	6,680	4.04
Springerville Police Department	7	0	0	2	9	1,820	4.95
Superior Police Department	11	0	0	8	19	4,550	4.18
Surprise Police Department	8	0	0	0	8	4,190	1.91
Taylor Police Department	1	0	0	0	1	2,120	0.47
Tempe Police Department	166	9	21	43	239	143,970	1.66
Thatcher Police Department	5	0	0	0	5	3,680	1.36
Tolleson Marshal's Office	13	0	1	4	18	5,940	3.03
Tombstone Marshal's Office	3	1	0	0	4	1,755	2.28
Tucson Police Department	529	48	49	139	765	370,155	2.07
Wickenburg Police Department	9	0	2	0	11	3,960	2.78
Willcox Police Department	9	0	1	5	15	3,620	4.14
Williams Police Department	5	0	2	3	10	2,325	4.30
Winslow Police Department	17	0	1	9	27	8,055	3.35
Yavapai County Sheriff's Office	51	4	24	29	108	41,320	2.61
Youngtown Police Department	6	0	2	3	11	2,310	4.76
Yuma Police Department	77	4	5	16	102	48,485	2.10
Sub-Total	4,853	284	1,185	1,732	8,054	3,042,840	2.65
AGENCIES WITH UNMEASURED SERVICE POPULATION							
Arizona Dept. of Public Safety	906	34	298	294	1,532		
Arizona State University	32	4	17	11	64		
Arizona Western College	6	0	0	1	7		
Central Arizona College	6	0	0	0	6		
Northern Arizona University	15	0	9	4	28		
Pima Community College	13	0	1	5	19		
University of Arizona	26	3	37	13	79		
Yavapa Community College	5	0	0	1	6		
Sub Total	1,009	41	362	329	1,741		
TOTAL	5,862	325	1,547	2,061	9,795		

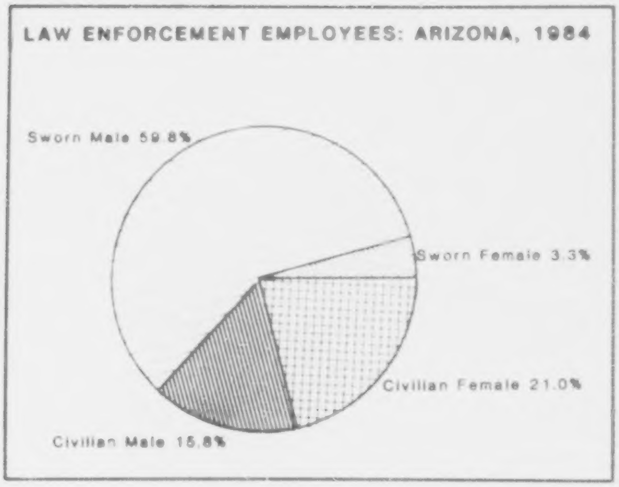
1/ Estimation of populations were made by the Department of Economic Security.

Figure 32


RATE OF SWORN OFFICERS PER 100,000 POPULATION
ARIZONA: 1975, 1980 - 1984

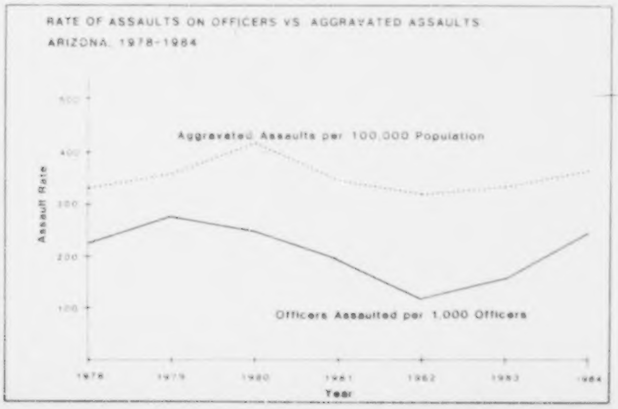
The ratio of total law enforcement employees to population remained relatively unchanged over the past year at 2.65 employees per 1000 population. In earlier years, the ratio had been slightly higher. The rate of sworn officers to population in the State has continued to decrease and now stands at 203 officers per 100,000 population.

Figure 33


LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES: ARIZONA, 1984

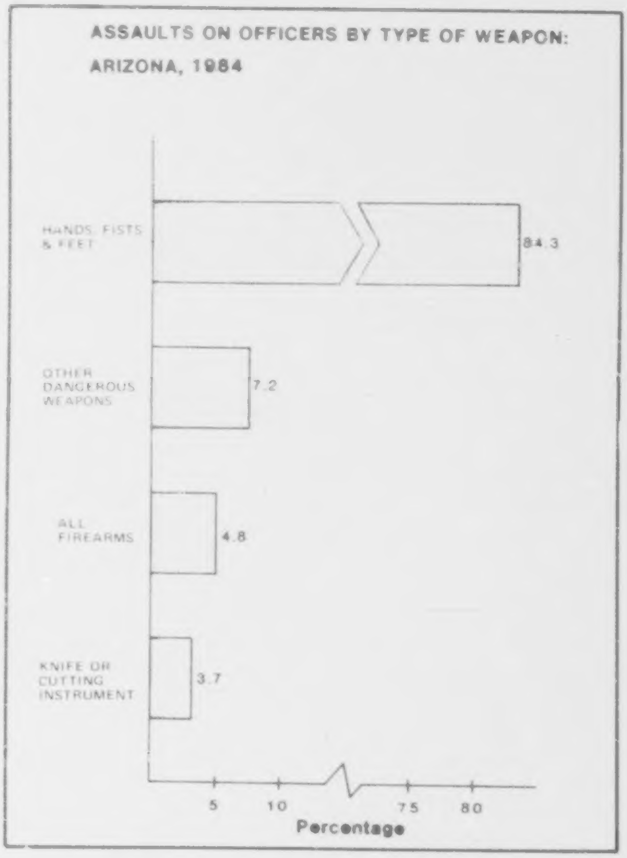
As of 1983, there were 1.8 sworn employees for every civilian employee. In 1984, that number decreased to 1.7 sworn employees for every civilian employee. The increase in sworn employees was 3.5%, while the increase in civilians was 6.5%. This increase in the proportion of civilian employees continues a long-term trend reflecting law enforcement management's efforts to increase operational efficiency and effectiveness by use of civilian employees in general support and specialty positions rather than assigning so many sworn officers to non-enforcement positions.

Figure 34


RATE OF ASSAULTS ON OFFICERS VS. AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS
ARIZONA: 1978-1984

Historically, males have occupied the majority of law enforcement positions. While males still hold a majority of the positions, there has been a gradual increase in the percentage of positions held by females. In 1975, 84.2% of law enforcement positions were filled by males. They now occupy 75.6% of the total. In 1984, female law enforcement employees increased by 11.6% while males increased by only 2.6%. This reflects both the proportionately higher increase in civilian employees (of whom 59% are female) and a higher rate of increase in female officers (up 14%) in 1984.

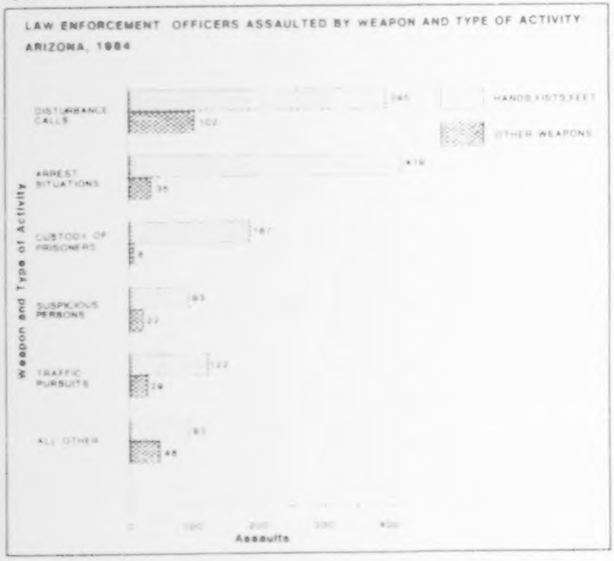
Figure 35


ASSAULTS ON OFFICERS BY TYPE OF WEAPON: ARIZONA, 1984

POLICE OFFICERS ASSAULTED

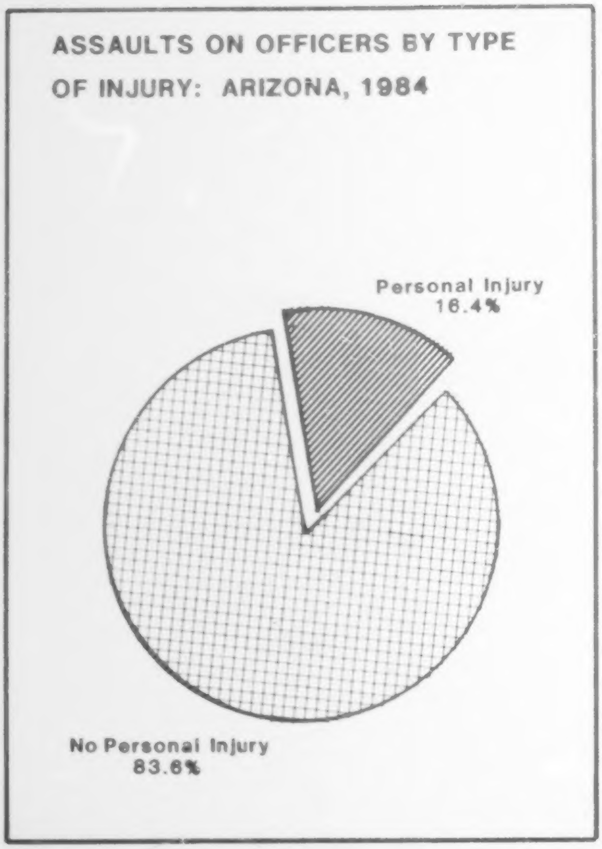
Reports of assaults on Arizona police officers increased by 41.8% in 1984, with a total of 1,553 assaults. This number is just slightly higher than that of 1979 when there were 1,534 assaults reported on officers. However, the rate per 1,000 officers was higher in 1979. Agencies within Maricopa County accounted for 83.2% of 1984 assaults. Of the assaults on officers, 98.6% were cleared.

Figure 36



LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ASSAULTED BY WEAPON AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY
ARIZONA, 1984

Figure 37

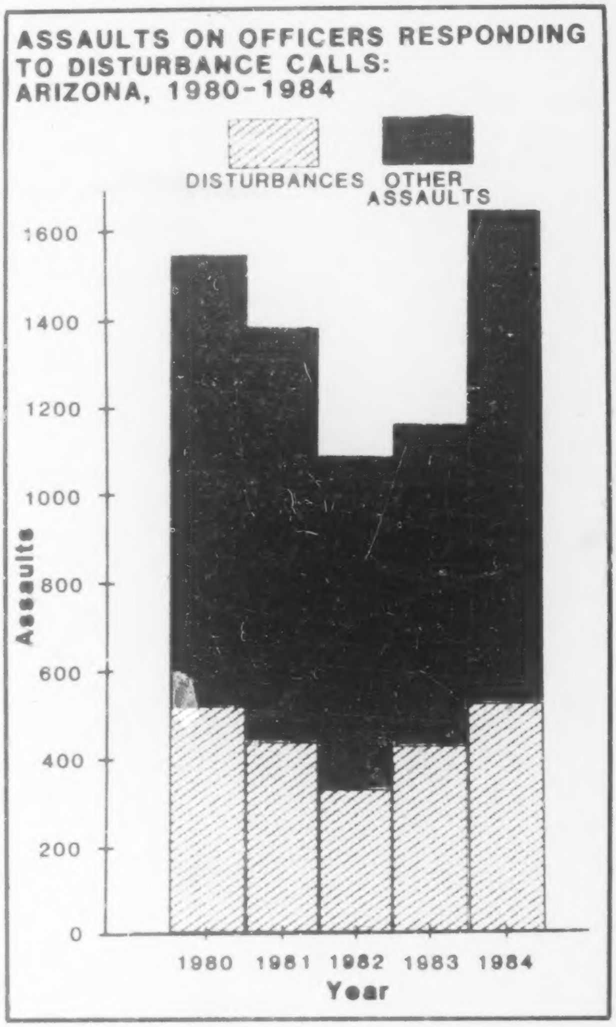


ASSAULTS ON OFFICERS BY TYPE OF INJURY: ARIZONA, 1984

An undetermined portion of the 1984 increase probably reflects a change in the coding policy of the Phoenix Police Department, where there was a 159% increase in reports of officers assaulted. Instances of resisting arrests are now being coded as assaults.[2] This revised reporting method is supported by the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook.

The "officers assaulted" count does not include those officers killed. Only one of the five patrolmen killed in 1984 was the result of an assault. Of the officers assaulted, 16.4% sustained personal injuries.

Figure 38



ASSAULTS ON OFFICERS RESPONDING TO DISTURBANCE CALLS: ARIZONA, 1980-1984

In cases where an assailant uses more than one type of weapon to assault an officer, recording procedures follow a hierarchy rule. The FBI reporting forms are designed so that in Table 6.2, a weapon in a column to the left of another takes precedence.

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[2] City of Phoenix Police Department, 1984 Annual Report, p. 51.

OFFICERS ASSAULTED BY ACTIVITY:
ARIZONA, 1984

Table 6.2

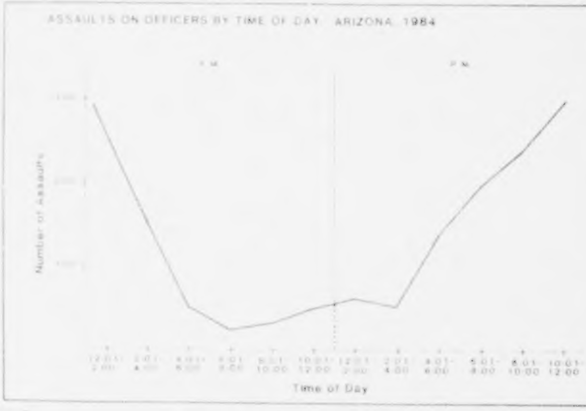
	TYPE OF WEAPON					TYPE OF ASSIGNMENT							
ACTIVITY	FIREARMS	KNIFE, CUTTING INSTRUMENT	OTHER DANGEROUS WEAPON	HANDS FISTS FEET	TOTALS	TWO MAN VEH.	ONE MAN VEHICLE		DETECTIVE SPECIAL ASSIGN		OTHER		POLICE ASSAULTS CLEARED
							ALONE	ASSISTED	ALONE	ASSISTED	ALONE	ASSISTED	
RESPONDING TO DISTURBANCE CALLS	33	34	35	395	497	136	104	228	3	3	5	17	491
BURGLARIES	1	0	2	4	7	1	4	2	0	0	0	0	6
ROBBERIES	3	0	0	4	7	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	7
ATTEMPTING OTHER ARRESTS	6	9	14	411	440	92	88	210	4	18	15	13	436
CIVIL DISORDER	0	0	4	11	15	0	4	8	2	0	1	0	13
HANDLING, TRANSPORTING, CUSTODY OF PRISONERS	0	4	4	187	195	24	58	92	0	1	6	14	194
INVESTIGATING SUSPICIOUS PERSONS	7	3	12	93	115	23	45	33	2	6	4	2	114
AMBUSH - NO WARNING	4	0	1	0	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
MENTALLY DE-RANGED	5	0	1	3	9	2	5	1	0	1	0	0	9
TRAFFIC PURSUITS & STOPS	6	0	22	122	151	29	74	45	0	0	2	0	148
ALL OTHER	10	7	16	79	112	20	34	41	2	1	7	7	109
TOTALS	75	57	112	1,309	1,553	331	420	665	13	30	40	53	1,531
Personal Injury	7	8	30	209	254								
No Personal Injury	68	49	82	1,100	1,299								

Most assaults (84.3%) were committed using hands, fists and/or feet as the weapon.

Assaults on officers are most likely to occur in the late night and early morning hours. Approximately 38.6% occurred between 10:00 p.m. and 2:00 a.m., with a gradual tapering off after 2:00 a.m. and even fewer occurrences in the daylight hours.

Slightly more assaults occur in the warmer months. Just over 28% of the 1984 assaults occurred in the summer months of June, July and August. Assaults were most common when officers responded to civil or domestic disturbance calls and most happened to officers who were operating a vehicle alone but had requested assistance.

Figure 34



As shown in Figure 34 the rate of assaults on officers and the rate of aggravated assaults have followed a similar trend line. In the UCR system, assaults on officers are also recorded as aggravated assaults (an index crime) as long as they do not occur in conjunction with a more serious crime such as murder, rape or robbery. They are, however, tallied separately as "officers assaulted" regardless of surrounding circumstances.

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Glossary

ARRESTS Taking into physical or other legal custody for committing an offense in a particular reporting jurisdiction.

ARREST RATE The number of arrests for a particular offense, or group of offenses, per 1,000 or 100,000 population.

CLEARANCES The number of cases in which a known criminal offense has resulted in the arrest, citation or summoning of a person in connection with the offense or in which a criminal offense has been "resolved" (location and identity of suspect known), but an arrest is not possible because of exceptional circumstances such as death of suspect or refusal of the victim to prosecute.

CLEARANCE RATE The number of clearances for a particular offense, or group of offenses, per 1,000 or 100,000 population.

CRIME INDEX The total of eight serious offenses (also called Index Crimes) used to measure the extent, fluctuation and distribution of crime in a given geographical area.

Crime Index Offenses are:

MURDER AND NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER (Used interchangeably with Homicide) Causing the death of another person without legal justification or excuse. This category excludes negligent manslaughter which is the killing of one human being by another through gross negligence.

RAPE Unlawful sexual intercourse with a female by force or without legal or factual consent. Attempts to commmit forcible rape are also included; however, statutory rape (without force) is not counted in this category.

ROBBERY Unlawful taking or attempted taking of property that is in the immediate possession of another, by force or threat of force.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT The unlawful intentional inflicting of serious bodily injury or unlawful threat or attempt to inflict bodily injury or death by means of a deadly or dangerous weapon with or without actual infliction of injury.

Excluded from this category are simple assaults which are Part II offenses. Simple assaults are the unlawful intentional inflicting of less than serious bodily injury without a deadly or dangerous weapon, or an attempt or threat to inflict bodily injury without a deadly or dangerous weapon.

BURGLARY Unlawful entry of any fixed structure, vehicle, or vessel used for regular residence, industry, or business, with or without force, with the intent to commit a felony or larceny.

LARCENY-THEFTS Unlawful taking or attempted taking of property other than a motor vehicle from the possession of another by stealth, without force or without deceit, with intent to permanently deprive the owner of the property.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT Unlawful taking or attempted taking of a self-propelled road vehicle owned by another with the intent of depriving the owner of it permanently or temporarily.

ARSON Intentional damaging or destruction of property or attempted damaging or destruction by means of fire or explosion without the consent of the owner, or of one's own property or that of another by fire or explosives with or without the intent to defraud.

CRIME RATE The number of index crimes reported to the police for each 1,000 or 100,000 population. A crime rate may be considered a victim risk rate in that it demonstrates the known risk of becoming a victim of crime.

PART I OFFENSES (Used interchangeably with Index Crimes) The first of two main categories of crimes within a crime classification system established for crime reporting purposes. Part I Offenses are by their nature more serious. All crimes included in the Crime Index are Part I offenses and are tabulated monthly as "actual offenses."

PART II OFFENSES The second of two main categories of crimes; not included in the Crime Index. They include simple assaults; forgery and counterfeiting; fraud; embezzlement; stolen property-buying, receiving, possessing; vandalism; weapons-carrying, possessing, etc.; prostitution and commercial vice; sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution); drug abuse violations; gambling; offenses against family and children; driving under the influence; liquor laws; disorderly conduct; vagrancy; curfew and loitering laws (juveniles); runaways (juveniles); all other offenses (except traffic). Part II offenses are tabulated in the form of persons arrested and charged by municipal, county and state agenices on a monthly basis.

PROPERTY CRIMES The second of two sub-groupings of Index Crimes, including burglary, larceny - theft, motor vehicle theft and arson combined. These do not involve the use or threat of force against a person.

VIOLENT CRIMES The first of two sub-groupings of Index Crimes, including murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault combined. These crimes may result in injury or death of a person. Robbery is considered a violent crime because it involves the use or threat of force against a person.

Glossary Sources:

FBI Uniform Crime Reports; Bureau of Justice Statistics Dictionary of Criminal Justice Data Terminology, 1981 cited in U. S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics Report to the Nation on Crime and Justice, Oct. 1983.

The definitions used here are based on general usage for ease of understanding and may not conform strictly to terms/definitions used in the Arizona Criminal Code. Uniform Crime Report definitions are found in U.S. Dept. of Justice, FBI, Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook, Washington, D.C., 1980.

Appendix B: References

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TABLE 1

INDEX CRIMES BY COUNTY: ARIZONA, 1984

INDEX OFFENSES	APACHE	COCHISE	COCONINO	GILA	GRAHAM	GREENLEE	LA PAZ	MARICOPA	MOHAVE	NAVAJO	PIMA	PINAL	SANTA CRUZ	YAVAPAI	YUMA	TOTAL
CRIMINAL HOMICIDE																
Murder & Non Negligent Manslaughter																
Total	0	10	1	5	0	1	3	140	4	2	45	16	1	4	6	238
FORCIBLE RAPE																
Rape by Force		9	18	2	7	2	3	596	7	5	249	34	1	4	27	964
Attempts to Commit		2	9	1	0	0	3	186	7	3	116	18	0	1	6	352
Total	0	11	27	3	7	2	6	782	14	8	365	52	1	5	33	1,316
ROBBERY																
Firearm	2	2	14	4	1	1	1	930	18	6	504	14	8	6	18	1,529
Knife or Cutting Instr.	0	3	4	1	1	0	1	378	3	0	122	9	1	1	13	537
Other Dangerous Weap.	0	2	4	0	0	0	1	185	2	1	59	7	0	3	6	270
Strong Arm (hands,etc.)	2	17	39	0	0	0	0	1,202	15	24	279	22	7	13	49	1,669
Total	4	24	61	5	2	1	3	2,695	38	31	964	52	16	23	86	4,005
ASSAULT																
Firearm	11	29	15	6	4	4	9	1,679	45	21	932	100	2	27	30	2,916
Knife or Cutting Inst.	4	24	41	8	1	2	21	1,359	24	24	471	136	2	17	41	2,164
Other Dangerous Weap.	5	20	61	5	0	8	12	1,845	62	17	361	123	4	28	39	2,572
Hands, etc., aggravated	32	103	133	45	45	29	52	865	206	77	523	183	36	60	63	2,479
Total	52	176	250	64	50	43	94	5,748	337	139	2,287	542	44	132	173	10,131
VIOLENT CRIMES SUB-TOTAL	56	271	339	77	59	47	106	9,365	393	180	3,661	662	62	164	298	15,690
BURGLARY																
Forcible Entry	71	658	524	126	63	64	126	19,446	573	401	9,087	721	461	414	600	33,371
Unlawful Entry	69	199	399	67	35	13	33	9,504	353	147	2,679	430	18	237	361	14,526
Attempted Forcible Entry	2	25	135	12	3	14	2	2,078	148	43	1,434	77	96	50	95	4,196
Total	142	882	1,058	205	101	91	161	31,028	1,074	591	13,200	1,228	575	701	1,056	52,093
LARCENY-THEFT																
Total	296	2,208	3,719	680	367	126	398	71,744	2,418	1,484	26,102	2,887	761	1,668	3,328	118,186
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT																
Autos	8	93	58	17	17	1	19	3,591	137	40	1,216	113	28	51	160	5,559
Trucks	9	78	47	10	1	2	11	1,732	43	31	598	57	31	41	18	2,709
Motorcycles	3	61	27	9	12	0	5	1,075	43	17	641	70	4	23	39	2,019
Other Vehicles	0	16	9	4	0	6	5	747	39	5	526	15	1	19	12	1,404
Total	20	248	141	40	30	9	40	7,145	262	93	2,981	255	64	134	229	11,691
ARSON																
Total	7	27	28	10	2	8	4	946	38	20	347	56	0	22	46	1,561
PROPERTY CRIMES SUB-TOTAL	465	3,365	4,946	935	500	234	603	110,863	3,792	2,188	42,630	4,426	1,400	2,525	4,659	183,531
TOTAL	521	3,586	5,285	1,012	559	281	709	120,228	4,185	2,368	46,291	5,088	1,462	2,689	4,957	199,221

TABLE 2

CRIME INDEX FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION, BY MONTH: ARIZONA, 1984

INDEX OFFENSES	TOTAL	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
CRIMINAL HOMICIDE													
MURDER/NON-NEG MANSLAUGHTER	238	15	19	15	26	27	17	25	21	14	27	14	18
FORCIBLE RAPE	1,316	106	96	102	114	125	114	119	129	106	132	82	91
RAPE BY FORCE	965	74	64	74	88	90	81	94	95	81	95	56	73
ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT	351	32	32	28	26	35	33	25	34	25	37	26	18
ROBBERY	4,005	276	324	357	283	342	309	327	337	311	340	380	419
FIREARM	1,536	129	167	135	107	115	110	107	124	102	134	151	155
KNIFE/CUTTING INSTRUMENT	534	37	28	42	41	47	47	44	33	47	52	57	59
OTHER DANGEROUS WEAPON	274	13	22	33	22	13	23	25	20	21	23	23	36
STRONG-ARM (HAND, FEET, ETC.)	1,661	97	107	147	113	167	129	151	160	141	131	149	169
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	10,131	728	662	730	716	1,011	889	1,031	955	1,060	842	719	788
FIREARM	2,920	268	238	190	209	300	220	314	271	263	250	182	215
KNIFE/CUTTING INSTRUMENT	2,169	160	110	169	185	232	207	220	205	217	146	150	168
OTHER DANGEROUS WEAPON	2,549	147	155	176	167	239	268	222	254	279	226	189	227
HAND, FEET, ETC.-AGGRAVATED	2,493	153	159	195	155	240	194	275	225	301	220	198	178
BURGLARY	52,093	4,542	3,907	4,056	3,817	3,861	3,616	4,644	5,091	4,588	4,473	4,496	5,002
FORCIBLE ENTRY	33,184	3,055	2,524	2,565	2,423	2,437	2,281	2,854	3,198	2,877	2,745	2,929	3,296
UNLAWFUL ENTRY	14,599	1,136	1,081	1,185	1,061	1,066	993	1,392	1,486	1,337	1,347	1,204	1,309
ATTEMPTED FORCIBLE ENTRY	4,310	351	302	306	333	358	342	398	407	374	381	363	397
LARCENY-THEFT	118,186	9,336	9,179	9,730	9,104	9,110	9,084	10,226	10,689	9,958	10,452	10,344	10,974
EXCEPT MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT													
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	11,691	862	931	965	864	895	846	1,040	1,152	996	1,075	1,007	1,058
AUTOS	5,565	457	476	473	432	432	393	471	550	432	486	461	502
TRUCKS AND BUSES	2,694	165	210	231	185	227	197	241	245	233	257	221	282
MOTORCYCLES	2,052	147	142	178	168	151	164	208	195	183	171	169	176
OTHER VEHICLES	1,380	93	103	83	79	85	92	120	162	148	161	156	98
ARSON	1,561	118	155	150	112	152	114	110	132	113	144	147	114
STRUCTURAL	799	64	84	82	60	71	53	58	65	56	79	77	50
MOBILE	465	40	42	36	26	38	29	40	54	34	45	42	39
ALL OTHER	297	14	29	32	26	43	32	12	13	23	20	28	25
TOTAL	199,221	15,983	15,273	16,105	15,036	15,523	14,989	17,522	18,506	17,146	17,485	17,189	18,464

MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE	9	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	1
OTHER ASSAULTS (SIMPLE)	20,455	1,428	1,151	1,809	1,653	1,859	1,823	1,859	1,863	1,874	1,786	1,541	1,809

TABLE 3

DOLLAR VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN, BY OFFENSE AND BY COUNTY: ARIZONA, 1984

INDEX OFFENSES	APACHE	COCHISE	COCONINO	GILA	GRAHAM	GREENLEE	LA PAZ	MARICOPA	MOHAVE	NAVAJO	PIMA	PINAL	SANTA CRUZ	YAVAPAI	YUMA	TOTAL
HOMICIDE																
Total	0	600	0	0	0	0	5,500	754	0	4,200	7,550	0	0	0	0	18,604
FORCIBLE RAPE																
Total	0	0	287	0	0	0	0	16,805	0	0	14,081	174	0	2	87	31,436
ROBBERY																
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	728	16,754	21,128	723	1,322	150	15,257	7,517,070	6,902	3,140	144,679	10,171	98,630	13,447	15,119	7,284,962
VIOLENT CRIMES	728	17,354	21,415	723	1,322	150	20,757	7,534,629	6,902	7,340	166,310	10,281	98,630	13,447	15,206	7,334,780
BURGLARY																
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	240,528	557,529	595,286	144,558	29,967	[illegible]	103,979	12,084,455	990,312	672,201	12,399,781	916,312	893,077	642,807	698,565	50,750,506
LARCENY-THEFT																
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	137,419	593,948	870,527	268,707	89,414	58,166	386,345	22,501,528	1,558,282	352,968	8,399,180	1,019,414	223,750	457,892	770,510	37,834,169
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT																
Total	90,750	770,785	456,369	96,523	68,212	23,483	174,224	29,296,719	1,311,574	297,020	8,442,869	897,325	365,235	440,242	737,015	43,167,867
PROPERTY CRIMES	468,697	2,312,062	1,921,876	500,788	186,788	112,268	663,768	83,880,732	3,860,468	1,327,189	29,241,830	2,833,051	1,061,898	1,521,047	2,206,090	131,772,340
TOTAL STOLEN	469,225	2,369,416	1,943,291	501,501	187,910	112,318	683,101	86,435,351	3,867,370	1,329,529	29,407,040	2,843,372	1,160,528	1,534,495	2,221,296	131,067,130

TABLE 4

DOLLAR VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED, BY TYPE AND BY COUNTY: ARIZONA 1984

	APACHE	COCHISE	COCONINO	GILA	GRAHAM	GREENLEE	LA PAZ	MARICOPA	MOHAVE	NAVAJO	PIMA	PINAL	SANTA CRUZ	YAVAPAI	YUMA	TOTAL
STOLEN																
Currency, Notes, etc.	92,265	[illegible]	176,432	45,472	11,012	7,411	41,139	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jewelry/Prec. Metals	45,969	296,495	175,802	43,767	10,598	[illegible]	30,715	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clothing & Furs	6,568	21,592	74,259	3,010	228	90	7,060	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Locally Stolen Veh.	89,750	[illegible]	486,796	86,527	68,360	21,387	190,179	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Office Equipment	3,865	[illegible]	28,470	560	19	2,490	7,249	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stereos/TV's/Cameras	16,077	[illegible]	198,081	37,568	[illegible]	13,016	19,175	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Firearms	[illegible]	[illegible]	61,131	26,229	[illegible]	6,200	6,807	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Household Goods	17,862	[illegible]	103,080	27,987	[illegible]	17,117	12,707	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consumable Goods	3,264	12,086	23,617	6,950	[illegible]	10,612	5,619	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Livestock	7,070	522	800	800	0	700	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	148,690	459,169	348,625	219,934	[illegible]	52,698	374,168	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOTAL STOLEN	469,225	2,349,416	1,943,291	501,501	187,910	137,398	683,301	86,335,351	1,567,570	1,329,529	29,807,940	2,841,372	1,160,528	1,534,492	2,221,296	135,067,120
RECOVERED																
Currency, Notes, etc.	289	65,129	14,860	5,354	9,117	880	3,718	231,070	15,616	17,617	[illegible]	56,200	92,211	1,776	8,069	380,879
Jewelry/Prec. Metals	22,100	65,796	136,107	4,096	4,400	8	9,035	720,471	15,900	10,702	217,545	45,070	22,791	12,129	89,363	1,566,590
Clothing & Furs	194	9,208	5,785	471	34	13	1,091	316,476	19,157	1,082	73,467	8,524	9,084	1,471	7,961	457,931
Locally Stolen Veh.	44,800	466,281	431,962	[illegible]	57,640	17,000	101,750	18,100,291	673,553	210,266	[illegible]	545,420	[illegible]	[illegible]	301,265	28,057,586
Office Equipment	647	5,092	19,464	55	19	0	0	199,193	9,869	3,189	90,201	4,737	627	112	131	335,897
Stereos/TV's/Cameras	2,902	29,867	33,691	6,412	3,905	2,819	2,267	428,051	30,622	11,556	143,576	25,465	13,367	13,889	13,980	844,031
Firearms	725	28,523	15,028	2,780	780	2,590	3,740	207,239	9,563	[illegible]	47,417	13,053	6,840	[illegible]	3,060	375,710
Household Goods	1,010	7,864	6,413	874	23	1,207	28	170,551	12,294	3,062	[illegible]	13,475	613	1,986	5,330	263,163
Consumable Goods	300	5,076	5,842	971	2,010	43	394	157,607	4,512	1,532	27,554	3,096	929	918	3,349	233,100
Livestock	1,501	666	1,200	0	0	0	0	8,716	100	0	[illegible]	6,550	[illegible]	0	0	29,160
Miscellaneous	13,424	86,071	47,840	81,709	6,055	2,465	51,592	[illegible]	310,607	42,191	[illegible]	240,061	13,117	37,869	19,564	3,820,303
TOTAL RECOVERED	87,990	771,944	708,494	175,121	88,081	23,884	170,825	22,764,972	1,066,223	320,481	7,486,083	1,063,995	335,031	428,108	545,653	36,036,885

TABLE 5

DOLLAR VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN, BY OFFENSE AND MONTH: ARIZONA, 1984

INDEX OFFENSES	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
HOMICIDE	0	0	0	600	352	500	0	0	5,763	4,063	63	7,063	18,404
FORCIBLE RAPE	8,202	965	336	652	905	743	10,620	483	376	2,365	1,554	4,215	31,416
ROBBERY													
Highway	61,372	44,359	306,692	21,006	55,131	42,569	69,696	65,259	75,454	63,265	54,430	85,788	945,721
Commercial House	277,709	66,696	183,028	34,944	69,390	50,830	27,317	72,951	33,496	29,450	36,777	51,209	862,817
Gas or Serv. Station	1,682	2,870	2,745	411	2,026	6,475	4,497	2,467	9,213	1,814	3,035	9,115	46,152
Convenience Store	5,661	3,764	5,748	9,436	630	5,561	1,590	5,442	7,676	4,758	9,529	49,252	108,799
Residence	50,873	71,868	145,553	186,978	21,550	38,488	40,119	75,055	58,332	42,092	30,942	48,235	812,925
Bank	21,835	98,201	11,015	2,784	15,653	46,103	9,362	12,683	4,305	12,926	11,702	17,503	232,970
Miscellaneous	5,390	3,590	10,084	1,293	4,635	4,885	3,394	16,896	204,599	15,112	3,987	7,468	275,955
TOTAL ROBBERY	374,472	291,348	664,865	261,738	169,015	144,711	155,975	250,701	393,075	169,315	150,402	259,570	3,285,187
BURGLARY													
Residence													
Night (6PM-6AM)	965,605	756,159	927,891	545,141	630,337	523,947	826,196	920,229	733,372	703,476	835,110	1,257,910	9,671,881
Day (6AM-6PM)	888,450	1,025,808	921,687	802,508	870,022	541,120	858,652	1,276,762	965,927	1,027,699	1,316,143	1,308,302	12,006,651
Unknown	1,042,067	1,186,343	1,005,639	1,313,991	862,051	1,134,340	1,313,698	1,400,654	1,529,169	1,187,914	1,278,554	1,401,250	14,654,875
Total	2,896,152	2,968,310	2,855,217	2,661,640	2,335,440	2,199,409	3,000,446	3,695,691	3,228,468	2,991,289	3,429,807	3,967,462	36,333,389
Non-Residence													
Night (6PM-6AM)	756,553	642,066	532,553	427,948	357,061	306,825	693,283	454,959	525,027	627,693	549,601	819,826	6,586,218
Day (6AM-6PM)	73,177	59,854	105,652	65,315	75,158	46,760	63,068	107,650	62,801	114,263	62,128	84,827	905,539
Unknown	542,749	444,816	386,669	308,504	418,608	476,291	517,902	764,245	635,515	572,276	746,165	1,061,279	6,932,949
Total	1,372,479	1,146,736	1,022,870	840,834	852,853	827,876	1,274,253	1,326,854	1,223,343	1,313,932	1,357,894	1,966,832	14,424,706
TOTAL BURGLARY	4,268,631	4,115,046	3,878,087	3,502,474	3,190,301	3,027,285	4,274,699	5,022,545	4,451,811	4,305,221	4,787,701	5,934,294	50,758,095
LARCENY													
Pocket-Picking	9,395	2,636	16,544	6,929	9,158	11,077	8,473	7,245	5,231	4,376	4,071	18,433	104,560
Purse Snatching	6,521	16,540	8,172	6,109	17,220	6,575	4,508	6,513	5,273	5,749	5,708	8,932	93,209
Shop Lifting	61,025	59,674	72,065	63,120	62,962	75,785	65,934	62,405	63,001	70,615	109,718	139,240	909,544
From Motor Vehicle	574,846	585,478	746,208	586,590	507,668	509,252	618,086	607,795	569,912	661,088	951,157	743,633	7,661,713
Vehicle Part/Access.	374,093	366,435	370,046	350,991	206,168	333,479	355,642	379,681	355,975	402,591	349,605	402,364	4,267,096
Bicycles	192,735	197,446	220,712	185,844	185,063	194,802	216,431	258,772	221,185	226,218	199,331	215,000	2,513,557
From Buildings	393,721	438,048	413,751	465,397	385,039	398,256	438,333	509,571	488,807	585,719	590,816	408,306	5,516,169
Coin Operated Machines	4,048	5,972	7,359	8,432	9,087	4,206	8,120	7,167	4,011	24,666	5,696	7,783	101,539
All Other	1,124,599	1,397,782	1,600,165	1,675,103	1,650,715	1,122,049	1,276,670	1,440,953	1,563,062	1,241,694	968,173	1,695,658	16,735,579
$200 And Over	2,270,391	2,698,845	3,044,231	2,989,214	2,722,742	2,301,985	2,594,700	2,830,708	2,898,327	2,836,178	2,725,509	3,214,024	33,126,824
$50 To $200	326,602	308,295	332,600	301,603	299,767	296,356	329,188	357,697	313,297	298,943	350,429	344,562	3,859,139
Under $50	92,480	62,891	78,241	58,098	66,469	57,136	68,319	91,698	84,832	87,585	88,287	80,762	916,998
TOTAL LARCENY	2,689,473	3,070,031	3,455,042	3,348,915	3,088,978	2,655,477	2,992,207	3,280,103	3,296,456	3,222,706	3,164,225	3,639,348	37,902,961
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	3,194,951	3,964,115	3,809,211	2,897,069	3,571,304	3,070,444	3,682,944	4,165,178	3,539,649	3,768,094	3,675,422	3,916,636	43,255,017
TOTAL STOLEN PROPERTY	10,535,729	11,441,505	11,807,541	10,011,448	10,020,855	8,899,160	11,116,445	12,719,010	11,687,130	11,471,764	11,779,367	13,761,126	135,251,080

TABLE 6

CLEARANCES, BY OFFENSE & MONTH: ARIZONA, 1984

INDEX OFFENSES	TOTAL	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
CRIMINAL HOMICIDE													
MURDER/NON-NEG MANSLAUGHTER	155	11	16	9	21	17	9	18	14	9	16	9	6
FORCIBLE RAPE	525	39	33	40	38	43	42	64	35	38	41	51	61
RAPE BY FORCE	409	32	24	27	32	30	37	55	27	29	35	34	47
ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT	116	7	9	13	6	13	5	9	8	9	6	17	14
ROBBERY	1,126	103	85	96	71	113	81	101	111	52	92	104	117
FIREARM	478	55	45	47	25	40	34	30	37	21	36	49	59
KNIFE/CUTTING INSTRUMENT	143	12	12	5	10	11	10	15	10	11	15	10	22
OTHER DANGEROUS WEAPON	71	6	1	7	6	14	8	7	6	0	6	7	3
STRONG-ARM (HAND, FEET, ETC.)	434	30	27	37	30	48	29	49	58	20	35	38	33
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	6,183	452	401	471	410	571	535	591	668	599	598	416	471
FIREARM	1,704	150	131	138	110	139	140	186	208	144	144	98	116
KNIFE/CUTTING INSTRUMENT	1,349	110	59	100	106	145	137	113	151	132	116	86	94
OTHER DANGEROUS WEAPON	1,532	91	86	102	103	140	131	132	159	152	185	109	142
HAND, FEET, ETC.-AGGRAVATED	1,598	101	125	131	91	147	127	160	150	171	153	123	119
BURGLARY	5,556	442	433	520	440	522	466	495	482	459	526	373	398
FORCIBLE ENTRY	3,627	307	292	333	297	357	294	295	287	290	354	250	271
UNLAWFUL ENTRY	1,593	112	111	162	111	122	146	161	159	147	144	107	111
ATTEMPTED FORCIBLE ENTRY	336	23	30	25	32	43	26	39	36	22	28	16	16
LARCENY-THEFT EXCEPT MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	25,946	2,013	2,159	2,198	2,063	1,976	1,894	2,086	2,115	1,950	2,218	2,478	2,796
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	2,608	157	169	178	229	220	226	263	295	273	267	182	149
AUTOS	1,433	95	96	102	120	107	110	144	159	162	151	105	82
TRUCKS AND BUSES	559	31	31	39	56	69	47	47	67	47	56	34	35
MOTORCYCLES	406	22	28	19	36	21	49	57	51	40	36	24	23
OTHER VEHICLES	210	9	14	18	17	23	20	15	18	24	24	19	9
ARSON	338	36	46	46	24	37	22	22	29	13	16	28	19
STRUCTURAL	196	25	29	29	17	18	11	12	13	7	9	16	10
MOBILE	46	5	5	1	1	3	3	7	8	4	3	3	3
ALL OTHER	96	6	12	16	6	16	8	3	8	2	4	9	6
TOTAL	42,437	3,253	3,342	3,558	3,296	3,499	3,275	3,640	3,749	3,393	3,774	3,641	4,017

MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE	9	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	1
OTHER ASSAULTS (SIMPLE)	7,991	647	572	608	603	739	749	688	714	792	641	592	646

TABLE 7

JUVENILE MALE ARRESTS, BY OFFENSE AND AGE: ARIZONA, 1984

	AGE CATEGORIES						
OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	UNDER 10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	TOTAL JUVENILE
PART 1							
MURDER AND NON-NEG., MANSLAUGHTER	0	0	1	0	1	1	3
MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FORCIBLE RAPE	0	2	7	4	4	10	27
ROBBBERY	3	14	42	35	56	48	198
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	13	56	122	90	115	157	553
BURGLARY	133	317	815	533	605	490	2,893
LARCENY-THEFT (NON-VEHICLE)	398	1,135	2,067	1,250	1,182	1,068	7,100
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	9	33	120	110	131	101	504
ARSON	53	54	63	31	30	28	259
PART I SUB-TOTAL	609	1,612	3,240	2,054	2,129	1,904	11,548
PART 2							
OTHER ASSAULTS-SIMPLE	36	136	237	164	182	200	955
FORGERY AND COUNTERFEITING	0	0	5	4	17	15	41
FRAUD	1	3	7	9	15	17	52
EMBEZZLEMENT	0	1	3	2	1	7	14
STOLEN PROPERTY	1	16	55	45	51	53	221
VANDALISM	182	332	441	188	213	206	1,562
WEAPONS-CARRYING, POSSESSING	5	18	58	60	54	57	252
PROSTITUTION AND COMM. VICE	0	0	3	1	6	7	17
SEX OFFENSES	16	48	86	59	49	50	308
DRUGS (SALE OR MANUFACTURE)	5	4	30	24	22	29	114
DRUGS (POSSESSION)	6	45	301	316	374	441	1,483
BOOKMAKING-HORSE, SPORT BOOK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NUMBERS AND LOTTERY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ALL OTHER GAMBLING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GAMBLING SUB-TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY	0	0	4	2	2	3	11
DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE	3	2	5	20	80	198	308
LIQUOR LAWS	2	14	220	375	985	1,672	3,268
DRUNKENNESS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	37	64	181	154	194	222	852
VAGRANCY	1	2	9	11	22	18	63
ALL OTHER (NON-TRAFFIC)	102	249	744	506	575	613	2,789
CURFEW AND LOITERING	7	75	340	357	476	454	1,709
RUN-AWAYS	21	114	259	205	185	97	881
PART II SUB-TOTAL	425	1,127	3,032	2,566	3,584	4,447	15,181
TOTALS	1,034	2,739	6,272	4,620	5,713	6,351	26,729

TABLE 8
JUVENILE FEMALE ARRESTS, BY OFFENSE AND AGE: ARIZONA, 1984

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	UNDER 10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	TOTAL JUVENILE
	AGE CATEGORIES						
PART 1							
MURDER AND NON-NEG. MANSLAUGHTER	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
FORCIBLE RAPE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ROBBERY	0	1	2	7	4	2	16
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	1	10	33	33	22	29	128
BURGLARY	12	60	82	56	71	44	325
LARCENY-THEFT (NON-VEHICLE)	98	377	850	524	481	375	2,705
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	0	1	21	21	18	16	77
ARSON	1	4	19	13	10	5	52
PART I SUB-TOTAL	112	453	1,008	654	606	472	3,305
PART 2							
OTHER ASSAULTS-SIMPLE	1	25	125	88	69	44	352
FORGERY AND COUNTERFEITING	0	1	5	2	8	16	32
FRAUD	1	2	8	3	6	3	23
EMBEZZLEMENT	0	0	1	2	0	6	9
STOLEN PROPERTY	1	5	4	5	1	3	19
VANDALISM	9	39	79	38	41	36	242
WEAPONS-CARRYING, POSSESSING	0	1	5	2	6	4	18
PROSTITUTION AND COMM. VICE	0	1	6	7	12	9	35
SEX OFFENSES	0	4	10	4	4	6	28
DRUGS (SALE OR MANUFACTURE)	1	4	33	17	15	19	89
DRUGS (POSSESSION)	0	20	86	68	81	69	324
BOOKMAKING-HORSE, SPORT BOOK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NUMBERS AND LOTTERY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ALL OTHER GAMBLING	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
GAMBLING SUB-TOTAL	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY	0	0	1	2	2	2	7
DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE	1	0	2	5	16	36	60
LIQUOR LAWS	1	12	131	189	403	410	1,146
DRUNKENNESS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	2	18	78	39	54	44	235
VAGRANCY	0	0	6	10	5	6	27
ALL OTHER (NON-TRAFFIC)	20	69	400	253	224	236	1,202
CURFEW AND LOITERING	0	27	238	185	208	166	824
RUNAWAYS	11	77	429	346	221	123	1,207
PART II SUB-TOTAL	50	305	1,647	1,265	1,376	1,238	5,881
TOTALS	162	758	2,655	1,919	1,982	1,710	9,186

TABLE 9

ADULT MALE ARRESTS, BY OFFENSE AND AGE: ARIZONA, 1984

AGE CATEGORIES

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-OVER	TOTAL ADULTS
PART 1																	
MURDER AND NON-NEG. MANSLAUGHTER	4	10	11	4	[illegible]	7	8	24	15	16	9	5	8	1	2	7	142
NEG. MANSLAUGHTER	1	1	2	[illegible]	3	[illegible]	1	4	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	27
FORCIBLE RAPE	1	11	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	13	87	41	28	13	6	[illegible]	3	1	5	293
ROBBERY	91	61	54	57	[illegible]	[illegible]	47	144	93	51	33	12	8	4	1	1	769
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	173	185	178	174	175	166	175	748	598	514	179	111	105	56	38	28	3,336
BURGLARY	541	383	346	232	211	208	163	514	319	140	83	47	32	21	13	17	3,295
LARCENY-THEFT	984	918	749	602	591	577	521	1,912	1,417	868	598	466	356	251	183	396	11,619
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	87	53	50	48	32	33	34	110	80	43	16	13	8	4	4	2	631
ARSON	17	16	14	18	11	[illegible]	16	58	40	24	17	15	9	3	1	16	297
PART 1 SUB-TOTAL	2,028	1,630	1,387	1,176	1,104	1,055	978	3,641	2,626	1,568	982	673	511	339	240	462	20,400
PART 2																	
OTHER ASSAULTS (SIMPLE)	395	396	352	337	349	348	363	1,347	1,063	640	399	237	192	96	60	111	6,206
FORGERY & COUNTERFEITING	18	13	27	26	24	23	17	77	59	31	38	13	8	1	1	2	356
FRAUD	38	34	35	24	33	33	43	154	148	99	49	30	35	17	7	6	743
EMBEZZLEMENT	4	1	3	6	6	[illegible]	8	12	9	11	5	11	3	2	1	0	95
STOLEN PROPERTY	58	43	41	27	25	25	29	90	73	38	21	13	8	5	4	3	550
VANDALISM	200	150	139	175	135	137	111	490	313	174	89	46	36	16	11	17	2,302
WEAPONS	110	90	85	80	93	67	113	369	191	170	62	32	19	19	11	15	1,534
PROSTITUTION AND COMMERCIAL VICE	28	21	39	35	40	37	29	115	65	43	25	13	13	4	3	4	506
SEX OFFENSES	82	79	110	96	100	112	89	409	363	238	187	131	89	66	56	65	2,279
DRUGS: SALE OR MANUFACTURING	110	119	111	107	108	101	114	395	315	153	83	31	25	10	6	0	1,837
DRUGS: POSSESSION	500	594	604	577	548	555	476	2,011	909	533	159	69	32	17	8	8	7,029
ALL GAMBLING	2	0	13	1	8	0	1	13	5	3	9	8	8	7	3	4	68
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY	16	7	25	17	19	17	19	94	74	50	28	27	22	13	5	4	421
DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE	474	808	1,045	1,163	1,112	1,219	1,212	5,758	3,842	2,709	1,742	1,194	879	613	398	323	24,000
LIQUOR LAWS	1,967	994	656	537	491	456	397	1,609	1,199	899	746	535	444	359	214	187	11,641
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	551	542	529	476	491	454	407	1,763	1,208	779	524	327	246	164	99	94	8,436
VAGRANCY	63	85	91	74	83	49	40	208	156	93	67	55	33	36	31	6	1,102
ALL OTHER EXCEPT TRAFFIC	1,027	1,161	1,185	1,170	1,007	899	817	3,349	2,519	1,424	961	653	554	346	228	160	17,360
PART II SUB-TOTAL	5,212	5,029	5,045	4,852	4,653	4,636	4,220	17,418	12,215	7,928	5,172	3,415	2,591	1,792	1,140	929	86,247
TOTAL	7,240	6,659	6,432	6,028	5,757	5,691	5,198	21,059	14,841	9,496	6,154	4,088	3,102	2,131	1,380	1,391	106,647

TABLE 10

ADULT FEMALE ARRESTS, BY OFFENSE AND AGE: ARIZONA, 1984

AGE CATEGORIES

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-OVER	TOTAL ADULTS
PART 1																	
MURDER AND NON-NEG. MANSLAUGHTER	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
NEG. MANSLAUGHTER	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FORCIBLE RAPE	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ROBBERY	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BURGLARY	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LARCENY THEFT	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ARSON	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PART 1 SUB-TOTAL	411	408	371	300	336	352	285	1,138	724	566	379	261	194	169	123	219	6,258
PART 2																	
OTHER ASSAULTS (SIMPLE)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FORGERY & COUNTERFEITING	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FRAUD	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
EMBEZZLEMENT	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
STOLEN PROPERTY	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
VANDALISM	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WEAPONS	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PROSTITUTION AND COMMERCIAL VICE	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SEX OFFENSES	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DRUGS - SALE OR MANUFACTURING	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DRUGS - POSSESSION	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ALL GAMBLING	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LIQUOR LAWS	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
VAGRANCY	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ALL OTHER (EXCEPT TRAFFIC)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PART II SUB-TOTAL	1,033	947	900	924	875	847	744	3,137	1,926	1,187	821	447	307	169	97	59	14,400
TOTAL	1,444	1,355	1,271	1,224	1,211	1,199	1,029	4,275	2,650	1,753	1,200	708	501	338	220	278	20,658

TABLE 11

ARRESTS BY OFFENSE, SEX, AND RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN: 1984

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	TOTALS	WHITE		BLACK		AMERICAN INDIAN		ASIAN, PACIFIC ISLANDER & OTHERS		HISPANIC		NON-HISPANIC	
		MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
PART 1													
MURDER AND NON-NEG. MANSLAUGHTER	179	128	16	22	9	3	1	0	0	33	4	120	22
MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE	35	26	7	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	27	5
FORCIBLE RAPE	322	240	1	51	0	29	0	1	0	89	1	231	1
ROBBERY	1,049	661	61	238	27	57	3	2	0	234	15	724	76
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	4,414	3,280	397	413	80	179	45	15	5	1,112	102	2,777	423
BURGLARY	6,906	5,274	592	621	87	279	37	14	2	1,552	183	4,636	535
LARCENY-THEFT	26,708	15,585	6,628	1,588	743	1,452	543	94	75	3,680	1,638	15,039	6,351
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	1,263	1,005	112	84	9	43	7	3	0	263	20	872	108
ARSON	635	466	67	56	10	30	2	4	0	130	12	426	67
PART I SUB-TOTAL	41,511	26,665	7,880	3,076	965	2,074	638	133	80	7,096	1,975	24,852	7,588
PART 2													
OTHER ASSAULTS	8,343	6,141	951	630	125	358	94	32	8	1,688	256	5,473	926
FORGERY & COUNTERFEITING	598	308	161	78	37	11	3	0	0	44	25	353	176
FRAUD	1,112	693	266	82	40	21	7	1	2	66	38	731	277
EMBEZZLEMENT	149	98	39	5	0	5	0	1	1	19	5	90	35
STOLEN PROPERTY; BUYING, RECEIVING, & POSSESSING	815	624	57	104	6	21	1	2	0	174	16	577	48
VANDALISM	4,387	3,427	450	231	44	195	26	11	3	832	88	3,032	435
WEAPONS; CARRYING, POSSESSING, ETC.	1,709	1,394	107	115	26	52	10	5	0	411	25	1,155	118
PROSTITUTION AND COMMERCIAL VICE	2,120	415	888	71	668	30	32	5	9	88	142	435	1,455
SEX OFFENSES	2,815	2,245	149	135	60	191	18	16	1	369	17	2,218	211
DRUGS (SALE OR MANUFACTURE)	2,717	2,003	441	188	30	43	14	1	0	588	91	1,644	394
DRUGS (POSSESSION)	9,834	7,589	1,182	607	83	295	56	21	1	1,786	188	6,726	1,134
GAMBLING	78	46	10	22	0	0	0	0	0	12	2	56	8
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY AND CHILDREN	567	366	93	39	12	27	28	0	2	117	22	315	113
DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE	27,474	21,749	2,772	562	46	1,954	342	43	6	5,237	334	19,071	2,832
LIQUOR LAWS	17,876	11,955	2,385	784	68	2,152	504	18	10	2,106	240	12,803	2,727
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	11,005	7,584	1,330	649	162	1,040	221	15	4	2,181	338	7,107	1,379
VAGRANCY	1,468	899	225	105	47	156	31	5		126	35	1,039	268
ALL OTHER OFFENSES (EXCEPT TRAFFIC)	24,021	16,160	2,951	1,455	455	2,496	416	58	[illegible]	3,829	613	16,340	3,239
CURFEW AND LOITERING (JUVENILES)	2,533	1,615	797	52	10	38	13	4	4	328	94	1,381	730
RUNAWAYS (JUVENILES)	2,088	814	1,154	32	19	28	31	7	3	115	188	766	1,019
PART II SUB-TOTAL	121,709	86,085	16,412	5,988	1,938	9,110	1,847	245	84	20,116	2,757	81,312	17,524
TOTAL	163,220	112,750	24,292	9,064	2,903	11,184	2,485	378	164	27,212	4,732	106,164	25,112

TABLE 12

VIOLENT CRIME ARRESTS AND RATES, BY AGE: ARIZONA, 1980-1984

(Rate Per 100,000 Population)

AGE	1980		1981		1982		1983		1984	
	#	RATE	#	RATE	#	RATE	#	RATE	#	RATE
0 - 9	19	4.47	18	4.12	21	4.69	25	5.44	17	3.54
10 - 12	50	38.05	64	47.42	64	46.24	118	83.17	84	56.63
13 - 14	214	242.72	211	233.08	210	226.19	238	250.08	211	212.06
15	244	508.74	176	357.91	173	343.03	179	346.26	170	314.53
16	366	742.35	305	603.11	276	532.14	235	442.02	207	372.40
17	432	869.23	339	663.02	356	678.88	300	558.11	249	443.07
18	394	775.62	370	708.16	356	664.37	304	553.45	314	546.77
19	423	779.65	300	536.86	364	635.14	361	614.51	286	465.65
20	332	608.04	333	592.96	328	569.47	334	565.72	299	484.39
21	320	602.91	368	675.44	307	549.42	269	469.65	279	465.90
22	272	510.18	264	482.09	324	576.88	308	534.99	289	480.13
23	287	553.88	273	511.57	276	504.28	287	511.57	300	511.46
24	282	553.22	240	456.91	259	480.78	253	458.16	272	471.12
25 - 29	1,016	430.42	1,036	426.74	1,076	432.61	1,076	422.03	1,112	420.91
30 - 34	627	301.78	632	295.87	664	303.30	733	326.21	724	308.18
35 - 39	402	246.82	436	260.45	441	256.93	478	271.68	435	236.47
40 - 44	254	187.99	282	203.08	270	189.59	290	198.65	296	193.93
45 - 49	146	116.73	176	136.91	179	135.80	160	118.42	158	111.85
50 - 54	124	97.83	128	98.27	107	80.13	106	77.44	138	96.43
55 - 59	76	57.36	67	49.22	55	39.41	66	46.14	63	42.12
60 - 64	39	31.35	29	22.66	35	26.67	41	30.48	45	31.99
65 +	48	15.62	27	8.55	27	8.33	38	11.44	41	11.80
TOTAL	6,367	234.23	6,074	217.39	6,168	215.25	6,199	211.04	5,999	195.34

TABLE 13

PROPERTY CRIME ARRESTS AND RATES, BY AGE: ARIZONA, 1980 - 1984

(Rate per 100,000 Population)

AGE	1980		1981		1982		1983		1984	
	#	RATE	#	RATE	#	RATE	#	RATE	#	RATE
0 - 9	670	157.67	628	143.80	654	145.93	645	140.40	704	146.57
10 - 12	1,550	1179.57	1,744	1292.33	2,135	1542.57	2,010	1416.77	1,981	1335.54
13 - 14	3,626	4112.56	3,799	4196.58	3,995	4303.01	3,912	4110.58	4,037	4057.29
15	2,638	5500.19	2,714	5519.18	2,626	5206.91	2,519	4872.72	2,538	4695.74
16	2,960	6003.69	3,012	5995.98	2,751	5304.05	2,406	4525.54	2,528	4547.99
17	2,694	5420.63	2,683	5247.41	2,641	5036.33	2,260	4204.42	2,127	3784.76
18	1,827	3596.60	2,160	4134.13	2,230	4161.61	2,117	3854.14	2,145	3735.11
19	1,618	2982.21	1,683	3011.81	1,769	3086.72	1,727	2939.77	1,752	2852.49
20	1,231	2258.16	1,452	2585.52	1,489	2585.20	1,366	2313.69	1,461	2366.87
21	1,033	1946.27	1,235	2266.76	1,289	2322.96	1,183	2065.40	1,197	1998.86
22	855	1603.68	951	1756.61	1,096	1951.43	1,116	1938.48	1,151	1912.21
23	789	1514.98	903	1692.12	871	1591.42	948	1689.78	1,107	1887.27
24	597	1171.19	755	1437.36	823	1527.72	850	1539.27	991	1716.46
25 - 29	2,233	945.98	2,773	1142.22	3,024	1215.80	3,355	1315.90	3,657	1371.91
30 - 34	1,335	642.56	1,658	776.18	2,005	915.83	2,314	1029.80	2,626	1117.78
35 - 39	828	508.17	1,060	633.19	1,292	752.73	1,392	791.16	1,699	923.61
40 - 44	523	387.08	668	481.05	869	610.19	979	670.62	1,065	697.77
45 - 49	437	349.40	530	412.29	604	458.22	670	495.87	776	549.32
50 - 54	348	274.56	431	330.91	469	351.23	604	441.27	567	396.20
55 - 59	246	185.85	293	213.23	324	232.17	426	297.81	445	297.54
60 - 64	170	136.66	236	184.43	292	222.49	347	257.94	318	226.09
65 +	334	108.67	376	119.11	470	145.02	513	154.42	640	184.26
TOTAL	28,540	1049.95	31,744	1136.15	33,727	1176.99	33,659	1145.92	35,512	1156.37

TABLE 14

PART II OFFENSE ARRESTS AND RATES BY AGE: ARIZONA, 1980 - 1984

(Rate per 100,000 Population)

AGE	1980		1981		1982		1983		1984	
	#	RATE	#	RATE	#	RATE	#	RATE	#	RATE
0 - 9	441	103.79	357	81.74	362	80.77	507	110.36	475	98.90
10 - 12	1,026	780.80	1,008	746.94	1,242	897.37	1,293	911.38	1,432	965.42
13 - 14	3,415	3873.24	3,641	3988.91	3,793	4085.44	4,167	4378.53	4,679	4702.51
15	3,633	7574.75	3,280	6670.19	3,506	6951.80	3,430	4420.45	3,831	7088.01
16	4,888	9914.20	4,649	9193.02	4,658	8980.80	4,281	5215.67	4,960	8923.27
17	5,532	11133.01	5,493	10743.20	5,767	10997.54	4,967	9240.41	5,685	10115.84
18	5,393	10616.56	6,072	11621.50	6,632	12376.60	6,136	11170.99	6,225	10839.66
19	5,521	10176.02	6,296	11267.00	6,256	10916.07	5,969	10160.69	5,976	9729.73
20	5,447	9975.83	6,315	11244.86	6,025	10460.61	5,995	10154.13	5,945	9631.12
21	5,014	9446.83	5,822	10685.90	5,817	10410.37	5,836	10189.08	5,776	9645.31
22	4,784	8973.08	5,374	9813.37	5,650	10059.82	5,638	9793.13	5,528	9183.94
23	4,537	8756.00	5,208	9759.21	5,329	9736.71	5,513	9826.74	5,483	9347.72
24	4,123	8088.44	4,803	9192.70	4,924	9140.35	4,854	8790.13	4,964	8597.90
25 - 29	15,787	6687.96	18,458	7603.02	19,474	7829.53	20,461	8025.24	20,555	7711.12
30 - 34	10,356	4984.50	12,446	5826.53	12,656	5780.95	13,904	6187.72	14,141	6019.21
35 - 39	6,572	4035.05	8,391	5012.40	8,407	4897.96	9,229	5245.42	9,115	4955.07
40 - 44	5,032	3724.23	5,669	4062.41	5,841	4101.59	6,182	4234.71	5,993	3926.51
45 - 49	3,609	2885.56	4,174	3247.01	3,921	2974.67	4,111	3042.57	3,862	2733.05
50 - 54	2,874	2267.47	3,346	2567.97	3,145	2355.24	3,144	2296.94	2,898	2025.03
55 - 59	1,902	1435.40	2,194	1611.66	2,031	1455.39	2,173	1519.09	1,961	1311.20
60 - 64	1,157	930.06	1,195	935.19	1,282	976.84	1,325	984.93	1,237	879.48
65 +	897	291.84	1,079	341.80	1,140	351.76	1,046	314.86	988	284.46
TOTAL	101,940	3750.26	115,240	4124.55	117,687	4107.00	120,161	4090.87	121,709	3963.17

TABLE 15

INDEX CRIMES: NUMBER OF ARRESTS, AND % CLEARED BY ARRESTS: ARIZONA, 1975 - 1984

YEAR		TOTAL	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON
1975	Arrests	29,009	146	340	1,324	2,720	7,521	15,353	1,542	364
	Crimes	183,026	184	773	3,751	7,234	55,547	104,200	11,337	N/A
	% Cleared by Arrest	15.8	79.3	44.0	35.3	37.6	13.5	14.7	13.6	
1976	Arrests	27,980	157	355	1,038	2,677	6,981	15,185	1,543	227
	Crimes	186,934	173	667	2,921	6,446	58,305	104,180	9,460	N/A
	% Cleared by Arrest	15.0	90.8	53.2	35.5	41.5	12.0	14.6	16.3	
1977	Arrests	28,988	171	308	1,124	2,944	6,660	16,015	1,701	272
	Crimes	176,345	215	781	3,155	7,081	53,520	101,575	10,019	N/A
	% Cleared by Arrest	16.4	79.5	39.4	35.6	41.6	12.4	15.8	17.0	
1978	Arrests	29,111	168	344	1,284	3,094	6,227	16,262	1,661	280
	Crimes	178,430	220	1,039	3,835	7,869	48,956	105,594	10,917	N/A
	% Cleared by Arrest	16.3	76.4	33.1	33.5	39.3	12.7	15.4	15.2	
1979	Arrests	30,992	160	391	1,345	3,866	6,001	17,594	1,597	299
	Crimes	194,546	218	1,120	4,302	8,864	48,861	116,585	12,073	2,523
	% Cleared by Arrest	15.9	73.4	34.9	31.3	43.6	12.3	15.1	13.2	11.9
1980	Arrests	34,907	191	422	1,550	4,168	6,565	20,008	1,616	351
	Crimes	223,643	276	1,223	5,257	10,884	58,457	132,407	12,825	2,314
	% Cleared by Arrest	15.6	69.2	34.5	29.5	38.3	11.2	15.1	12.6	15.2
1981	Arrests	37,818	153	360	1,454	4,063	7,356	22,517	1,512	359
	Crimes	214,447	227	1,064	4,960	9,830	57,655	127,469	11,451	1,791
	% Cleared by Arrest	17.6	67.4	33.8	29.3	41.3	12.8	17.7	13.2	20.0
1982	Arrests	39,899	151	293	1,388	4,298	7,802	24,280	1,208	437
	Crimes	203,182	233	1,082	4,516	8,844	53,358	123,039	10,452	1,658
	% Cleared by Arrest	19.6	64.8	27.1	30.7	48.6	14.6	19.7	11.6	26.4
1983	Arrests	39,858	179	327	1,186	4,481	6,959	25,094	1,221	385
	Crimes	190,101	208	1,238	3,917	9,193	49,201	114,344	10,539	1,461
	% Cleared by Arrest	21.0	86.1	26.4	30.3	48.7	14.1	21.9	11.6	26.4
1984	Arrests	41,511	179	322	1,049	4,414	6,909	26,708	1,263	635
	Crimes	199,221	238	1,316	4,005	10,131	52,093	118,186	11,691	1,561
	% Cleared by Arrest	20.8	65.1	39.9	28.1	61.0	10.7	22.0	22.3	21.7

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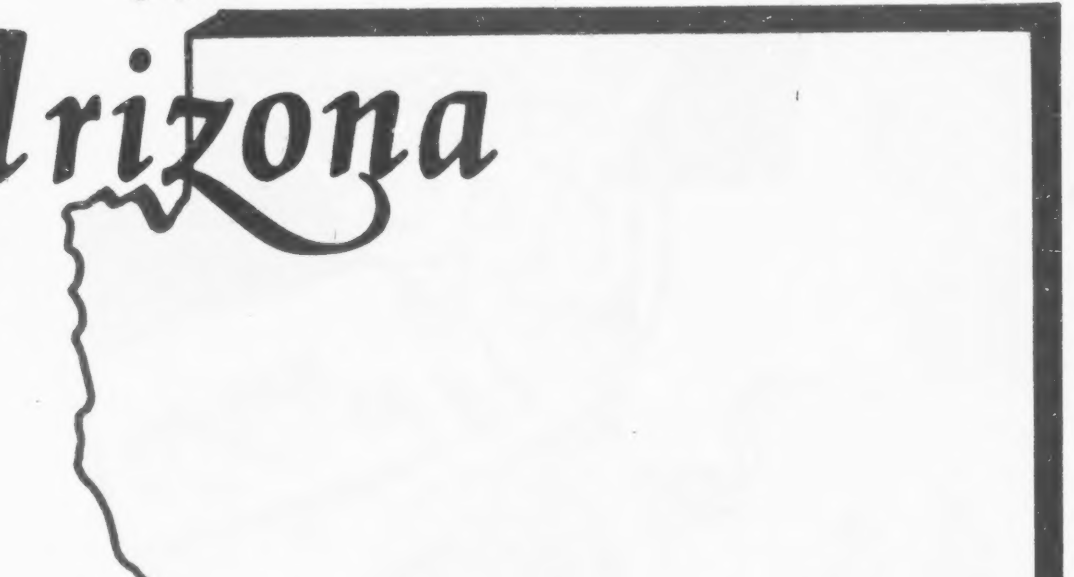
Crime in Arizona

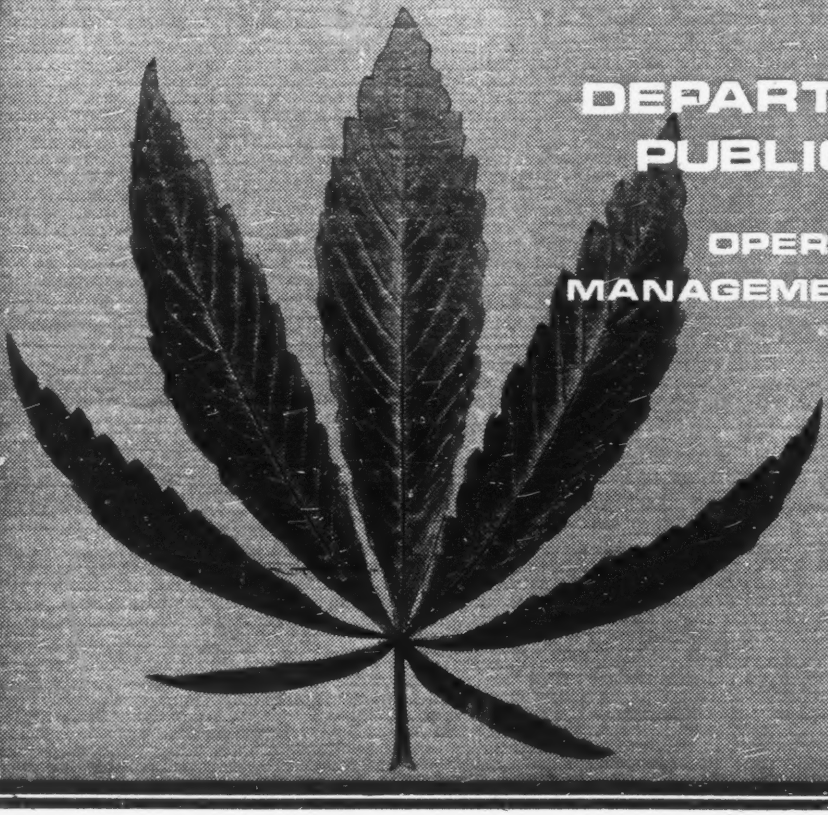


1985

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Crime in Arizona

1985



ARIZONA
DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC SAFETY

OPERATIONAL AND
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Dedicated To The Memory Of

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS IN ARIZONA WHO LOST THEIR LIVES IN PERFORMANCE OF THEIR DUTIES DURING 1985

Corporal DARRELL D. "Bud" McCLOUD

MARICOPA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE MAY 1, 1985

Special Agent ROBIN L. AHRENS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION PHOENIX OCTOBER 5, 1985

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Apache County Sheriff's Office
Apache Junction Police Department
Arizona Department of Public Safety
AZ State University Police Department
AZ Western College Police Department
Avondale Police Department
Benson Police Department
Bisbee Police Department
Buckeye Police Department
Bullhead City Police Department
Casa Grande Police Department
Central AZ College Police Department
Chandler Police Department
Chino Valley Police Department
Clarkdale Police Department
Clifton Police Department
Cochise County Sheriff's Office
Coconino County Sheriff's Office
Coolidge Police Department
Cottonwood Police Department
Douglas Police Department
Duncan Police Department
Eager Police Department
El Mirage Police Department
Eloy Police Department
Flagstaff Police Department
Florence Police Department
Fredonia Marshal's Office
Gila County Sheriff's Office
Gilbert Police Department
Glendale Police Department
Globe Police Department
Goodyear Police Department
Graham County Sheriff's Office
Greenlee County Sheriff's Office
Guadalupe Police Department
Hayden Police Department
Holbrook Police Department
Huachuca City Police Department
Jerome Police Department
Kearny Police Department
Kingman Police Department
La Paz County Sheriff's Office
Lake Havasu Police Department
Mammoth Police Department
Marana Police Department
Maricopa County Sheriff's Office
Mesa Police Department
Miami Police Department
Mohave County Sheriff's Office
Navajo County Sheriff's Office
Nogales Police Department
Northern AZ University Police Dept.
Oro Valley Police Department
Page Police Department
Paradise Valley Police Department
Parker Police Department
Patagonia Marshal's Office
Payson Police Department
Peoria Police Department
Phoenix Police Department
Pima Com. College Police Dept.
Pima County Sheriff's Office
Pima Police Department
Pinal County Sheriff's Office
Pinetop-Lakeside Police Department
Prescott Police Department
Prescott Valley Police Department
Safford Police Department
San Luis Police Department
Santa Cruz County Sheriff's Office
Scottsdale Police Department
Show Low Police Department
Sierra Vista Police Department
Snowflake Police Department
Somerton Police Department
South Tucson Police Department
Springerville Police Department
St. Johns Police Department
Superior Police Department
Surprise Police Department
Taylor Police Department
Tempe Police Department
Thatcher Police Department
Tolleson Police Department
Tombstone Marshal's Office
Tucson Police Department
University of AZ Police Department
Wickenburg Police Department
Wilcox Police Department
Williams Police Department
Winslow Police Department
Yavapai Com. College Police Dept.
Yavapai County Sheriff's Office
Youngtown Police Department
Yuma Police Department

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FOREWORD

In 1985, the number of crimes reported to police officers in Arizona accelerated for the second consecutive year. The magnitude of the increase and the fact that all offenses measured by the crime index went up from 1984 levels are reasons for concern. This report delves extensively into the statistical data which document these increases and includes insightful interpretations of the data and reference to possible reasons for the continuing increases in Arizona's crime statistics.

Although violent crimes are up significantly, we should not prematurely conclude that the levels of violence in Arizona have increased to the same extent. Some proportion of the increase may be attributable to changes in unreported but related factors. Perhaps the policies of our police and other agencies are improving in their responsiveness to public needs, and our methods of tracking the incidents of domestic violence are simply getting better.

This report also focuses on a problem that is endemic in our society, and Arizona is not unique in this regard. The abuse of illicit drugs and its linkages to crime are borne out by insights provided by many of our police officers and other criminal justice officials, as well as by empirical research conducted in other parts of the country. We cannot directly deduce this linkage from our statistics, but I think we are making progress towards a better understanding of crime in our State and related policy implications.

We in law enforcement and other sectors of the criminal justice and social services systems must ask the questions: What are we not doing that we could be doing; and what are we doing that we could do better to promote a society that has a diminished level of violence and that is more drug-free?

I hope the 1985 Crime in Arizona report will be a tool to aid those of us who will grapple with these questions in the year ahead.

Ralph Milstead

Ralph T. Milstead, Colonel
Director

History, Purpose and Limitations of UCR Data

HISTORY OF UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING

The Committee on Uniform Crime Records of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) was established in 1927 to initiate a national program for collecting crime information. This Committee's responsibility was eventually turned over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in 1930, when the FBI received a Congressional mandate to collect and disseminate national crime information. The IACP has continued to serve the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program in an advisory capacity, and has been joined in this responsibility by the Committee on Crime Records of the National Sheriff's Association (NSA) as of 1966.

The Arizona Uniform Crime Reporting (AUCR) Unit first began receiving voluntary crime information from Arizona law enforcement agencies in January 1975. Prior to this date these agencies submitted their crime data directly to the FBI. In 1985, there were 96 law enforcement agencies contributing crime data to the Department of Public Safety's AUCR Unit.

PURPOSE OF ARIZONA UCR

Because increasing attention has been focused on the problem of crime in recent years, many segments of our population need more complete information for a variety of reasons.

Law enforcement professionals, managers and administrators must focus on crime in their own jurisdictions and also need to know what is occurring in surrounding jurisdictions in order to deploy personnel and equipment most efficiently. Researchers and planners need to know what is happening to predict trends and recommend changes.

The goal of Crime in Arizona is to identify the nature and extent of criminal activity in this state and present the information needed by each of these groups. This information will not in itself prevent crime, but it may encourage all segments of society to work together with law enforcement agencies to reduce crime through more effective enforcement and crime prevention programs.

LIMITATIONS AND CONSIDERATIONS FOR INTERPRETATION

Statistics are a tool used to summarize information so that patterns or trends become clearer. All statistics must be interpreted with an understanding of what is being said. Too often information of the type in this report is used to draw conclusions that the statistics simply do not support. Great care should be taken to use the data in the report correctly.

The following factors have varying degrees of influence on the statistics presented in this report:

1. Crimes committed on Indian reservations are not counted in the AUCR program, although reservation population is included in the state's population figures.
2. Crime rates are based on census-fixed residential populations of police jurisdictions.
3. Crime figures are police statistics as distinguished from the findings of a court, coroner, jury or decision of a prosecutor.
4. Density and size of community population.
5. Variations in composition of the population, particularly age structure.
6. Stability of population with respect to transient factors.
7. Climate and economic conditions.
8. Effective strength of law enforcement agencies.
9. Attitudes of citizenry toward crime.
10. Crime reporting practices of citizenry.

Apart from the crimes on Indian reservations not being counted, there were six reporting agencies which were unable to provide complete data to the AUCR in 1985. Failure to receive data from five of these agencies in 1985 did not affect the overall crime rate because these agencies served less than 1% of Arizona's population. The sixth agency submitted data for 5 of the 12 months in 1985. Estimates were then calculated for the missing months and added to the total.

Classification of Offenses

UCR divides offenses into two major classifications which are designated Part I and Part II offenses.

This distinction is important to keep in mind because different information is collected for each.

Part I offenses include:

Violent Crimes

1. Criminal Homicide or Murder
2. Forcible Rape
3. Robbery
4. Aggravated Assault

Property Crimes

5. Burglary
6. Larceny-Theft
7. Motor Vehicle Theft
8. Arson

Note: These offenses are also referred to as the Index Crimes. These eight offenses are used to calculate the Crime Index and crime rate.

Part II offenses include:

9. Other Assaults - Simple
10. Forgery and Counterfeiting
11. Fraud
12. Embezzlement
13. Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing
14. Vandalism
15. Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc.
16. Prostitution
17. Sex Offenses (Except forcible rape and prostitution)
18. Narcotic Drug Laws
19. Gambling
20. Offenses Against Family and Children
21. Driving Under the Influence
22. Liquor Laws
23. Drunkenness (not reported in Arizona)
24. Disorderly Conduct
25. Vagrancy
26. All Other Offenses (except traffic)
27. Suspicion (not reported in Arizona)
28. Curfew and Loitering Law Violations (Juveniles)
29. Runaways (Juveniles)

Note: Only arrests are reported and counted for Part II offenses.

All offenses are classified on the basis of law enforcement officer investigations in accordance with UCR offense definitions (which will not necessarily be identical to Arizona Criminal Code definitions).

Counting of Offenses

The number of offenses is counted only for Part I crimes, negligent manslaughter and simple assault. The method of counting varies with the type of crime committed, and it is important to remember that the number of offenders does not determine the number of offenses.

For murder and non-negligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, rape, aggravated assault and simple assault, one offense is counted for each victim, regardless of the number of offenders involved.

For robbery and larceny-theft, one offense is counted for each distinct operation which is separate in time and place. The number of victims in any one operation does not determine the number of offenses.

For burglary, one offense is counted for each structure which is illegally entered. However, when the structure is an apartment house, business or office building in which units are leased for a period of time, one offense is counted for each unit burglarized.

For motor vehicle theft, one offense is counted for each vehicle stolen.

Note: Attempts to commit any of the above are also counted as offenses, except that attempts to kill and assaults to kill are counted as aggravated assaults.

For multiple offenses that occur in one crime incident, only the most serious offense is counted. Part I crimes are ranked according to seriousness and appear in order from most serious to least serious under "Classification of Offenses," preceding.

Clearances

An offense is considered cleared (solved) when at least one offender is arrested for a crime, even though several may have been involved.

Offenses may also be cleared by exceptional means when the offender: commits suicide; makes a dying declaration; confesses while in custody or serving time for another crime; is prosecuted in another jurisdiction for the same offense; is a juvenile who is handled by notifying the parents; when the victim refuses to prosecute or another jurisdiction refuses to extradite the offender.

Clearances are counted as "adult" and "juvenile." A "juvenile" clearance is counted only when juveniles are exclusively involved in the clearance of an offense. If the arrest of both adults and juveniles results in a clearance, it is counted as an "adult" clearance.

Property Stolen and Recovered

The figures for value of property stolen and recovered report the value at each point in time. Although property can increase in value over time, it is more likely that stolen property will be recovered in a damaged condition. Therefore, recovery value does not necessarily represent a "clearance rate" for stolen property, and one cannot use it to determine law enforcement effectiveness in recovering stolen goods. Because stolen and recovered property figures indicate thefts and recoveries in the current year, it is important to note that recovered property may have been stolen in a previous year. In addition, the type and value of stolen or recovered property is reported only for Part I offenses and does not include such Part II offenses as fraud, forgery or embezzlement.

Arrests

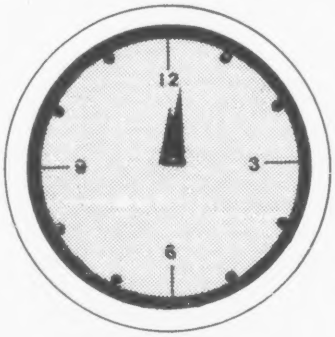
Arrest information is collected for all Part I and Part II offenses according to the age, sex and race of the offender. It is not possible, however, to correlate race with sex or specific ages because the information is collected independently, thus limiting analysis. Furthermore, arrest figures cannot be directly related to the number of crimes cleared because arrest totals count all offenders arrested for each offense, and clearance totals count only the offenses for which an arrest(s) or exceptional clearances have occurred.

Reporting Variations and Procedures

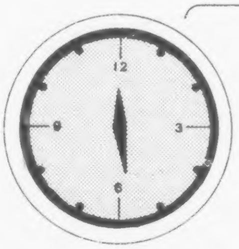
One must be aware that unintentional variations from UCR guidelines may occur that would affect the validity of the data presented in this report. Also, UCR statistics are based on crimes that are reported to law enforcement agencies, whereas many crimes are not reported.

In 1985, UCR reports were received from 96 law enforcement agencies. Each contributing agency was responsible for compiling its own monthly reports. To aid in this endeavor, an FBI UCR handbook was supplied to all contributors. These manuals outline reporting procedures in detail and are complete with examples and illustrations.

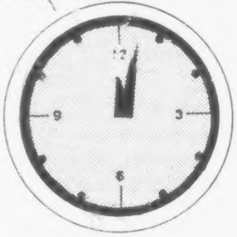
ARIZONA CRIME CLOCK, 1985



one
INDEX CRIME
every 2 minutes



one
VIOLENT CRIME
every 28 minutes



one
PROPERTY CRIME
every 3 minutes

one
MURDER
every 35 hours

one
RAPE
every 2 hours

one
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
every 42 minutes

one
ROBBERY
every 2 hours

one
BURGLARY
every 9 minutes

one
LARCENY-THEFT
every 4 minutes

one
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
every 43 minutes

one
ARSON
every 5 hours

The Crime Clock should not be taken to imply a regularity in the commission of Part I offenses. As the most aggregate representation of UCR data, it simply represents the annual ratio of crime to fixed time intervals.

1985 SUMMARY OF ARIZONA CRIMES AND ARRESTS

(See Glossary in the Appendix for definitions.)

CRIME INDEX - For the second consecutive year since 1980, the number of reported index crimes (Part I) went up. The Crime Index increased from 199,221 in 1984 to 227,465 in 1985. This represents a 14.2% increase, a magnitude that is almost 10% higher than the increase between 1983 and 1984.

CRIME RATE - The crime rate, which had been declining since 1980 and which increased by less than 1% in 1984, jumped to 71.1 crimes per thousand population in 1985. The 1985 figure represents a 9.6% increase over the 1984 crime rate of 64.9.

VIOLENT CRIMES - The number of violent crimes rose from 15,690 in 1984 to 19,019 in 1985. This translates to a 21.2% increase in crimes against persons. As in 1984, the percent increases in violent crimes (the most serious offenses) were higher than the growth in property crimes.

PROPERTY CRIMES - There were 208,446 property crimes reported to Arizona law enforcement officers in 1985. This number was 13.6% higher than the 183,531 reported in 1984.

HOMICIDE - 252 people were victims of homicide (used interchangeably with murder and non-negligent manslaughter) in 1985. This was 14 more than were reported in 1984, or an increase of 5.9%.

FORCIBLE RAPE - 1,442 incidents of rape (which includes attempts to commit rape) were reported to the police in 1985, an increase of 9.6% over the 1,316 reported in 1984.

ROBBERY - There were 4,660 robberies committed in 1985, up 16.4% over those reported in 1984. Firearms were involved in 39.4% of these robberies.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT - This category had the highest number of violent crimes in 1985, with 12,665 reported. The percentage increase of 25.0% over 1984 was the largest among index crimes.

BURGLARY - The total number of burglaries which came to the attention of police officers was 59,484. This was a 14.2% rise over the 52,095 in the previous year.

LARCENY-THEFT - In 1985, 134,871 larceny thefts were reported in the State, accounting for 59.3% of the total crime index. The 1985 number represented a 14.1% increase over 1984.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT - There were 12,205 motor vehicles reported stolen in Arizona in 1985. Of that number, almost half (48.2%) were cars. The total number of vehicles stolen in 1985 was 4.4% higher than those stolen in 1984.

ARSON - 1,886 incidents of arson were recorded in 1985, which was 20.8% higher than in 1984. Although arson showed the biggest percentage increase of all property crimes, the total number represents only 1% of all property crimes.

TOTAL ARRESTS - A record 179,804 arrests were made by Arizona law enforcement officers in 1985. This number was the highest since the Crime in Arizona report was first published in 1975 and represents a 10.2% increase over the 1984 arrests.

CRIME INDEX ARRESTS - Arrests for index crimes were also at a record high, with 47,636 recorded for the year. These comprised 26.5% of total arrests, and represented a 14.4% increase over the 1984 crime index arrests.

ARRESTS FOR PART II OFFENSES - 132,168 arrests (73.5% of the total) were for Part II offenses, representing an 8.7% increase over 1984 Part II arrests. Arrests for DUI in 1985 (27,358) showed a minute decrease (-0.4%) over 1984.

CLEARANCES - There were 49,488 clearances for index offenses reported in 1985, a 13.6% increase over the 1984 figure. An additional 13 were clearances made for negligent manslaughter and 8,672 for simple assaults, which are reported separately from clearances for index crimes.

Section I AN OVERVIEW OF INDEX CRIME IN ARIZONA

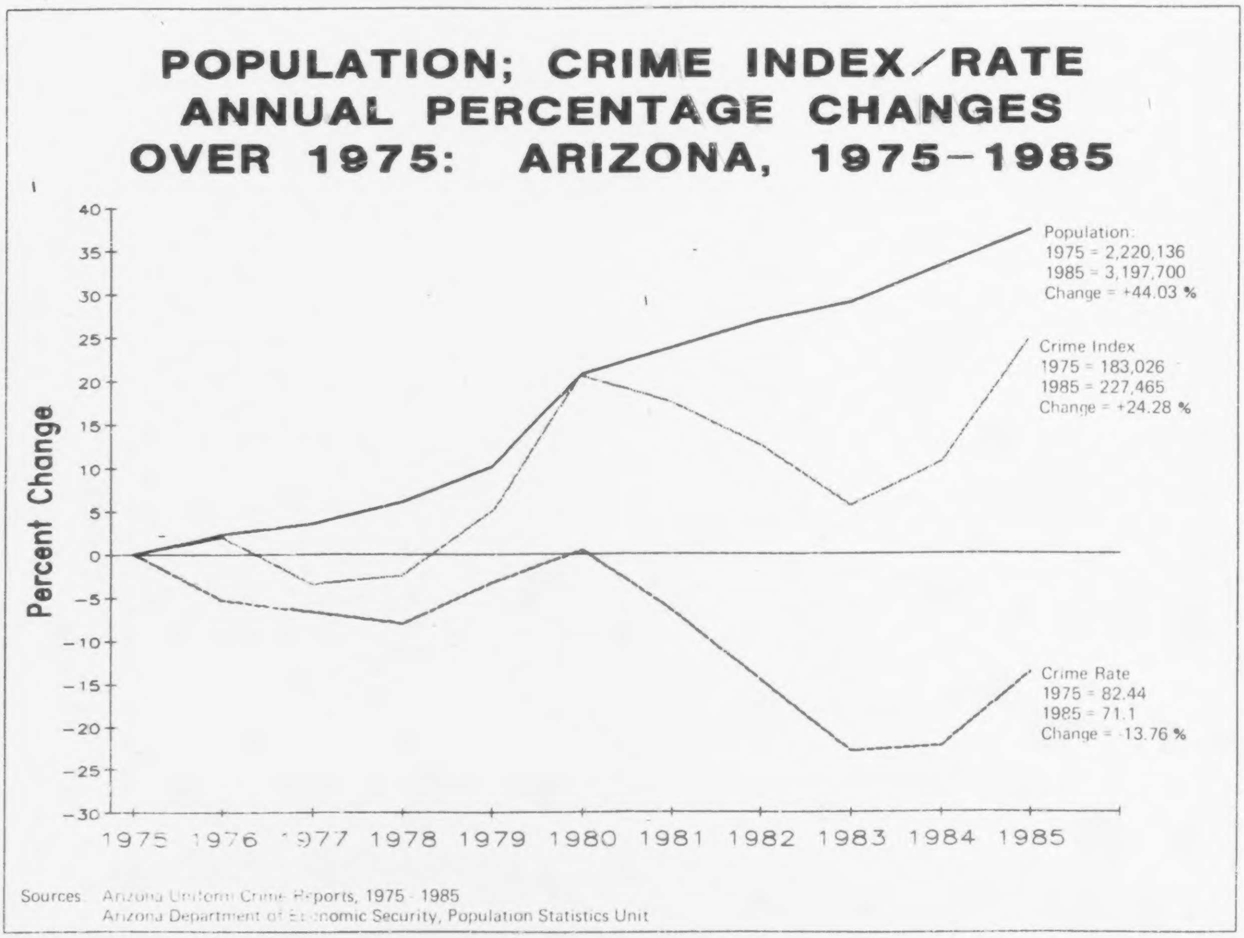
CRIME INDEX 1/

Crime in Arizona accelerated by 14.2% and reached an all-time high in 1985. This sharp rise was almost 10% higher than the annual percent increase recorded last year and marked the second year in a row that crime was up.

A total of 227,465 index crimes were reported to police officers throughout the State. This figure is almost 2% higher than the previous record high of 223,643 established in 1980.

In comparison with preliminary data on national trends for index crimes, Arizona experienced both an earlier turn-around from the previous three-year decline and a much stronger increase. The national crime index continued to drop slightly (2%) in 1984 and then went up 4% in 1985, whereas Arizona's crime index went up 5% in 1984 and dramatically rose another 14% in 1985. The FBI's preliminary release of national Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) trends notes that southern and western regions of the country experienced the most prominent increases in index crimes.2/

Figure 1 - 1



POPULATION; CRIME INDEX/RATE ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES OVER 1975: ARIZONA, 1975–1985

Sources: Arizona Uniform Crime Reports, 1975 - 1985
Arizona Department of Economic Security, Population Statistics Unit

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1/ The statistical data contained in this report include estimates representing missing data for one large reporting jurisdiction in Maricopa County. Therefore, the number of index crimes and arrests shown in this report will be higher than those in the FBI's Crime in the U.S. publication. However, inclusion of these estimates was necessary for short- and long-term trend analysis at the county and State levels, especially since that one large agency's data will be excluded from both the 1985 and 1986 Crime in the U.S. reports, even though they resumed reporting in mid-1985. For details about the methodology of estimation procedures, please contact the Department of Public Safety, OMA Section (262-8082).

CRIME RATE

The crime rate, which had declined from 1981 to 1983 and leveled off in 1984, jumped to 71.1 crimes per thousand population in 1985. This represents a 9.6% increase over the 1984 rate of 64.9. Furthermore, the 1985 crime rate rose considerably more than the Arizona resident population which grew by an estimated 4.1% between 1984 and 1985.[3] However, the 1985 crime rate was still lower than the peak years of 1975 and 1980 when it was above 82 crimes per thousand population.

Table 1.1 Arizona Index Crimes & Crime Rates: 1975 - 1985

YEAR	INDEX CRIMES	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR	CRIME RATE/ 1,000 POPULATION
1975	183,026		82.4
1976	177,153	- 3.2	78.0
1977	176,346	- 0.5	76.8
1978	178,430	+ 1.2	75.8
1979	194,546	+ 9.0	79.4
1980	223,643	+15.0	82.3
1981	214,447	- 4.1	76.6
1982	203,307	- 5.2	70.4
1983	190,101	- 6.5	64.5
1984	199,221	+ 4.8	64.9
1985	227,465	+14.2	71.1

Source: Arizona DPS, Arizona Uniform Crime Report (UCR) program data, 1975-1985.

VIOLENT CRIMES

As in 1984, recorded increases for violent crimes in 1985 were much higher than those for property crimes. The 21.2% growth in crimes against persons in 1985 constitutes a problem of increasing significance to public safety. Furthermore, Arizona's violent crime rate went from 5.1 crimes per 1,000 population in 1984 to 6.0 in 1985. The increases for aggravated assault and robbery were especially high, as Table 1.2 indicates.

Table 1.2 Crime Index and Percent Change: Arizona, 1984 - 1985

	1984	1985	% CHANGE
VIOLENT CRIMES			
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	238	252	+ 5.9
Forcible Rape	1,316	1,442	+ 9.6
Robbery	4,005	4,660	+16.4
Aggravated Assault	10,131	12,665	+25.0
SUBTOTALS	**15,690**	**19,019**	**+21.2**
PROPERTY CRIMES			
Burglary	52,093	59,484	+14.2
Larceny-Theft	118,186	134,871	+14.1
Motor Vehicle Theft	11,691	12,205	+ 4.4
Arson	1,561	1,886	+20.8
SUBTOTALS	**183,531**	**208,446**	**+13.6**
TOTALS	**199,221**	**227,465**	**+14.2**

PROPERTY CRIMES

The number of property crimes increased in 1985 by 13.6%, which was more than twice the growth rate between 1983 and 1984. The increases for arson, burglary and larceny-theft all exceeded 10%. The property crime rate went from 59.8 crimes per 1,000 population in 1984 to 65.2 in 1985.

Table 1.3 indicates the quarterly increases of both violent and property crimes over comparable periods in 1984. The table shows that the 4th quarter of 1985 was the worst in terms of increases for violent crimes; and the 2nd quarter was the worst for increases in property crimes. In terms of absolute numbers, the 3rd quarter showed the highest numbers of both violent and property crime incidents, followed closely by the 4th quarter.

STOLEN AND RECOVERED PROPERTY

Property stolen during the commission of index crimes in 1985 was valued at an estimated $161.1 million. This was an increase of more than 19% over the declared value of stolen goods in 1984, and translates to an average of roughly $13.4 million worth of property stolen every month.

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[2] Department of Justice, FBI News Release, Washington, D.C., April 27, 1986.

[3] Based on Arizona Department of Economic Security, Population Statistics Unit figures. Revised population projections were released on March 21, 1986.

Table 1.3 Quarterly Percent Change of Violent and Property Crimes: Arizona, 1984 - 1985

	VIOLENT CRIMES			PROPERTY CRIMES		
QUARTER	1984	1985	% CHANGE	1984	1985	% CHANGE
JAN	1,125	1,441		14,856	17,448	
FEB	1,101	1,402		14,171	15,674	
MAR	1,204	1,474		14,900	17,444	
1st Qtr	3,430	4,317	+25.9	43,927	50,566	+15.1
APR	1,139	1,480		13,898	16,427	
MAY	1,505	1,639		14,019	16,430	
JUN	1,329	1,563		13,659	15,962	
2nd Qtr	3,973	4,682	+17.8	41,576	48,819	+17.4
JUL	1,502	1,593		16,019	18,352	
AUG	1,442	1,777		17,062	18,709	
SEP	1,492	1,676		15,656	18,058	
3rd Qtr	4,436	5,046	+13.8	48,737	55,119	+13.1
OCT	1,342	1,703		16,145	18,415	
NOV	1,194	1,606		15,997	17,013	
DEC	1,315	1,665		17,149	18,514	
4th Qtr	3,851	4,974	+29.2	49,291	53,942	+ 9.4
TOTALS	15,690	19,019	+21.2	183,531	208,446	+13.6

The crimes of burglary, larceny-theft and motor vehicle theft accounted for 98% of property reported stolen, with burglaries netting the highest amounts. Comparatively negligible amounts of property (about $73,000 in all) were stolen during the commission of violent crimes. Property stolen in the urban areas of Maricopa and Pima counties accounted for 88% of the State total.

The most highly valued types of property (in dollars) stolen in 1985 were motor vehicles ($50 million), jewelry and precious metals ($25.6 million), and TV's, radios, stereos, etc. ($19.9 million). Together they accounted for about 60% of the total value of stolen goods.

A total of $40.9 million dollars worth of stolen property was recovered by Arizona police officers in 1985. This represented a 13.3% increase over the $36 million recovered in 1984 (Table 1.4). Almost $32 million (78% of the total) of the items recovered consisted of motor vehicles.

Table 1.4 Value of Property Stolen and Recovered for Index Offenses:* Arizona, 1975 - 1985 (in $ millions)

YEAR	$ STOLEN	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR	$ RECOVERED	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
1975	63.6	-	16.3	-
1976	59.8	- 6.0	15.6	- 4.3
1977	64.4	+ 7.7	20.0	+28.2
1978	74.5	+15.7	23.6	+18.0
1979	95.4	+28.1	30.5	+29.2
1980	136.0	+42.6	34.0	+11.5
1981	137.4	+ 1.0	31.1	- 8.5
1982	118.0	-14.1	27.2	-12.5
1983	121.6	+ 3.0	33.0	+21.3
1984	135.3	+11.3	36.1	+ 9.4
1985	161.1	+19.1	40.9	+13.3

*Note: The figures are not adjusted for inflation. Property recovered in any given year may not necessarily relate to property reported stolen in that year.

CRIMES BY COUNTY

When examining index crimes reported to the police by county jurisdiction, the majority of the crimes in 1985 occurred in the urban centers of Maricopa (62.6%) and Pima (21.7%) counties. The remaining 13 counties accounted for 15.7% of the total. When examining crime rates, the two urban counties also exhibited the highest rates per 1,000 population.

In terms of the percentage changes in county crimes between 1984 and 1985, however, a different pattern emerges. Maricopa had an 18.3% increase, but Yavapai (22.2%), Graham (20.8%) and Pinal (20.2%) all exceeded Maricopa's increase. The increases for Mohave (15.5%) and Cochise (14.5%) also exceeded the 14.2% State average (Table 1.5).

The number of crimes reported to police officers in Pima County increased by only 6.4%. Graham's increase of 20.8% is surprising, in view of a population decline between 1984 and 1985. This gives substance to the suspicion that the dynamics of crime may be changing in Arizona, and that factors beyond population growth and decline, urban density and rural characteristics of a particular area may be responsible for the continuing increases in crime.

Table 1.5 Index Crimes and Crime Rates by County: Arizona, 1985

COUNTY	POPULATION	INDEX CRIMES	% CHANGE FROM 1984	1985 CRIME RATE/1000 POPULATION
Apache	56,400	585	+ 5.3	10.37
Cochise	96,300	4,105	+14.5	42.63
Coconino	86,000	5,040	- 4.6	58.60
Gila	38,100	1,002	- 1.0	26.30
Graham	23,300	675	+20.8	28.97
Greenlee	8,700	241	-14.2	27.70
La Paz	14,400	778	+ 9.7	54.03
Maricopa	1,800,000	142,281	+18.3	79.05
Mohave	72,600	4,833	+15.5	66.57
Navajo	72,300	2,518	+ 6.3	34.83
Pima	624,300	49,245	+ 6.4	78.88
Pinal	100,100	6,125	+20.4	61.19
Santa Cruz	27,100	1,463	+ 0.1	53.99
Yavapai	88,000	3,286	+22.2	37.34
Yuma	90,100	5,288	+ 6.7	58.69
TOTALS	3,197,700	227,465	+14.2	71.13

SOME CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

From the preceding summary, it is evident that reported crimes began to increase noticeably in the latter part of 1984 and rose sharply during 1985. Questions remain, however, such as what contributed to the change, how serious is the problem, and what can be done about it. Even partial answers to such questions cannot be approached with current resourses and limitations, but consideration of contributing factors will be presented on the basis of criminal justice theory, prior research, common sense and interviews with law enforcement officers and other officials.

The 1984 Crime in Arizona report included a brief analysis of several factors which may have contributed to the increase in Arizona's index crimes. Some of these will be briefly reviewed and others introduced.

Recidivism: This factor is receiving increased attention because of continuing pressure on the nation's prison system. With the passage of stricter criminal codes in the late 1970's and early 1980's, including mandatory sentences for certain felonies and repeat offenders, prison overcrowding became commonplace. Coupled with late funding for prison expansion, the time lag for construction, and court rulings prohibiting "double bunking," alternatives such as "Intensive Probation" programs and early release had to be employed. Repeat offenders who were incarcerated after the legislative crackdown on crime are now being released in greater numbers. To what extent increased crime might be linked to recidivism by those being released has not yet been measured in Arizona, but other research has shown that "career criminals" are a high risk group for committing additional crimes.

Population Growth: Increases in resident, transient and illegal alien population groups create more "targets of opportunity" (as victims of criminal acts) merely by their presence. In addition, a small but undetermined proportion of most population groups (especially younger groups) are prone to commission of crimes. Therefore, it is reasonable to expect some increase in the crime index when such population groups are on the rise. On the other hand, since resident population in Arizona increased by 4.1% in 1985, while the crime index increased by 14.2%, it is apparent that population growth alone cannot be held as a tenable theory for the 1985 growth in Arizona's reported crimes.

Domestic Violence:

Some undetermined proportion of aggravated assaults and other index crimes are known to be associated with domestic violence. However, victimization surveys[4] indicate that a majority of such incidents are not even reported to the police. In its final report, the U.S. Attorney General's Task Force on Family Violence stated that:

> "A large proportion of family violence is committed by people who do not see their acts as crimes against victims who do not know they are victims. The first indispensable step in preventing family violence is to ensure that abusers and victims alike recognize that a crime is involved and that, when appropriate, the legal system will intervene on the victim's behalf...."[5]

Last year's Crime in Arizona report made reference to a policy change implemented by the Phoenix Police Department in May 1984 reflecting a more aggressive response to domestic violence. Police officers were requested to make an arrest, even if the violence did not take place in their presence, as long as there was probable cause to believe that a crime was committed. Additionally, cases were prosecuted, even if the victims decided not to file a complaint.

Since then, the Phoenix Police Department Domestic Violence Unit of the Assault Investigations Detail has collected statistics on violence involving spouses and ex-spouses, based on the number of cases to which officers responded. There were 995 cases recorded in 1983. In the 12 months ending May 1985 (a full year after the policy change), there were 2,708 cases reported, representing an increase of 172%. The detective in charge of the squad estimates that about 30% of the cases involve substance abuse (mainly alcohol, but also other drugs); and in about 10% of the cases, there is repeat victimization.

In 73% of the Phoenix cases, spouse abusers went to jail; in 27% of the cases, officers discovered that either no crime was involved or prosecution was declined, or victims and suspects could not be located. One officer pointed out that in many instances, domestic violence is the direct result of abusers "meeting frustration with aggression," and the expressed aggression is influenced in a few cases by very deep-seated cultural values about women. And, although the vast majority of spouse-abusers are male, there have been a few cases of aggressors who are women.

An innovative approach has been used by the Sky Harbor Precinct of the Phoenix Police Department in which social workers team up with police officers when responding to family violence situations. After the officers take appropriate action to stop the violence, the Family Stress Team follows up with counseling and referral services. Because of its success, the Family Stress Team has expanded to work with two other precincts during 1985, and the Phoenix Police Department has assisted other law enforcement agencies in setting up similar units.

Child Abuse:

The UCR system does not document cases of child abuse, although Part II reporting includes arrests for offenses against family. Included in this category are arrests for the abuse and neglect of children, unless serious injury is involved, in which case they are recorded as aggravated assaults or, in incidents of sexual assault, as rape. In 1984 there were 567 such arrests, and 538 in 1985. There is no way to tell from the number of arrests how many victims were involved.

Since 1970, however, the Department of Economic Security, through the Administration for Children, Youth and Families, has been the agency mandated by law to investigate reports of suspected child abuse and neglect. Reports can be received by either Child Protective Services or law enforcement. The law requires that Child Protective Services notify law enforcement authorities of all reports. A prioritization of action was developed for the Child Protective Services program which indicates the nature of each report coming into the system and which assigns a response time for each (see Table 1.6).

DES now has a database called the Child Protective Services Intake Report Log, from which the following table was derived.

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[4] See e.g., C.W. Harlow, Reporting Crimes to the Police, Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report, Dec. 1985.

[5] U.S. Attorney General's Task Force on Family Violence, Final Report, Sept. 1984.

Table 1.6 Child Abuse and Neglect Cases Reported to DES by Priority and County: Arizona, 1984 - 1985

		1984	1985	1984-85 % CHANGE
Priority 1	(Life-Threatening)	1,523	1,778	+ 16.7
" 2	(Dangerous)	3,495	4,191	+ 19.9
" 3	(Damaging)	5,338	6,340	+ 18.8
" 4	(Potentially Damaging)	9,765	12,711	+ 30.2
DES District	County			
I	Maricopa	8,936	11,415	+ 27.7
II	Pima	4,566	5,270	+ 15.4
III	Navajo, Apache, Coconino, Yavapai	1,971	2,363	+ 19.9
IV	La Paz, Yuma, Mohave	2,043	2,677	+ 31.0
V	Pinal, Gila	1,135	1,447	+ 27.5
VI	Greenlee, Graham, Santa Cruz, Cochise	1,470	1,694	+ 15.2
TOTAL STATE		20,121	24,866	+ 23.6

Table 1.6 shows that for the combined years of 1984 and 1985, 24.4% of the almost 45,000 child abuse and neglect cases reported to DES were either life-threatening or dangerous, if all reported cases turned out to be valid.

At the national level, there were an estimated 1.5 million cases of abused and neglected children reported in 1983. Countless more cases never came to the attention of authorities. Additionally, from 1976-1983, reported child sexual abuse increased 900%.[6]

Other Factors: A number of other theories could be explored, including linkages between crime and alcohol abuse, criminal justice expenditures, general health of the economy and changes in the proportions of crimes reported to the police (although the overall reporting rates have been relatively consistent). However, this year's report will focus attention on the relationship between crime and illegal drugs.

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[6] Statistics cited by U.S. Assistant Attorney General Lois Herrington. "President's New Child Safety Partnership Begins its Work." Crime Control Digest, February 3, 1986.

Section 2 DRUG-RELATED CRIME TRENDS

PURPOSE AND SCOPE [1]

It is important for members of criminal justice agencies, legislative bodies, the mass media and the general public to understand the implications of crime trends. However, the national UCR program provides very little insight on drug-related crimes, and empirical research into this topic in Arizona is quite limited. Therefore, this section highlights AUCR drug arrests, summarizes some published research, and provides the perspective of Arizona officials and law enforcement officers who are intimately familiar with the criminal aspects of drug trafficking and drug abuse.

The objectives of this section are to:

- Dispel the myth that drug abusers harm no one except themselves;
- Highlight the insidious growth of illicit drugs and their adverse affects;
- Increase the level of public concern; and
- Help lead to actions that will eventually modify societal mores and behavior, thus reducing the demand for and supply of illicit drugs.

DRUG PROBLEM INDICATORS

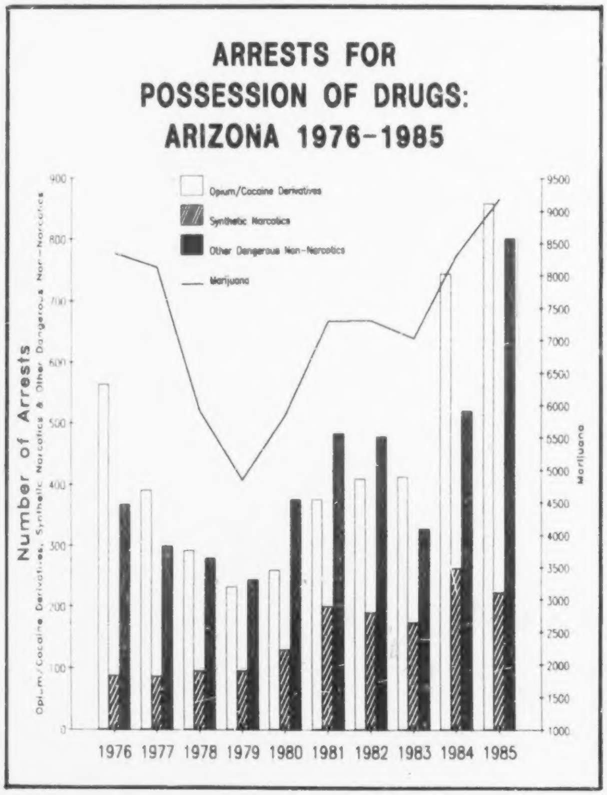
Drug violations, as such, are not reported to the UCR program. The only data provided are the number of persons arrested for manufacturing, sale or possession of illegal drugs. Furthermore, when an individual is charged with both a drug offense and a Part I crime, the drug violation is not reported to UCR due to the FBI's hierarchial rules which require exclusion of lesser violations in favor of reporting the index crime arrest. Despite these underreporting limitations, however, drug arrest trends provide some insight.

Drug Arrest Trends

Arrests in Arizona for the sale and/or manufacture of drugs, along with arrests for possession of drugs, have substantially increased over the past several years (see Figures 2-1 and 2-2). Arrests for offenses dealing with opium/cocaine derivatives have risen the most rapidly, more than doubling since 1980 for sale/manufacture and more than tripling for possession. Arrests for offenses dealing with other dangerous non-narcotics have risen quite sharply also (see Table 10 in the Appendix).

Arrests for offenses dealing with marijuana have increased more slowly than arrests for offenses dealing with any of the other drugs. Even though arrests for other drug offenses have increased more dramatically, the number of marijuana-related arrests still exceed all other drug offense arrests.

Figure 2 - 1



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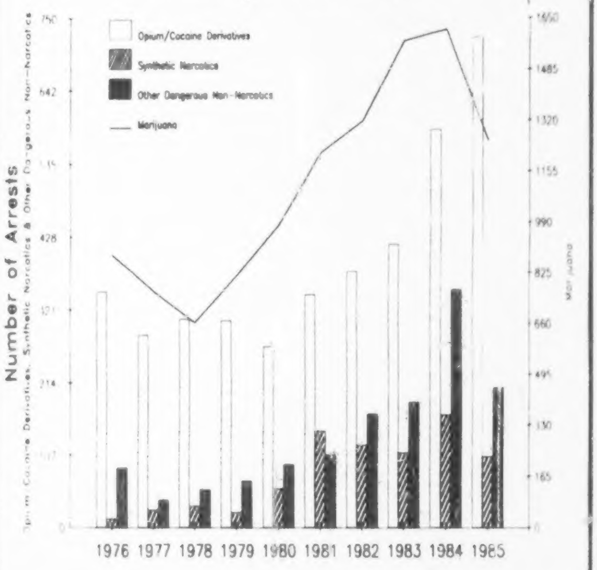
[1] The comments and opinions contained herein may not reflect the official position of the Department of Public Safety or other agencies whose personnel were contacted. The publications cited in Appendix B provide additional reference material.

Figure 2 - 2

ARRESTS
FOR SALE OR MANUFACTURE
OF DRUGS:
ARIZONA, 1976-1985



Arrests for the sale and/or manufacture of synthetic narcotics have decreased 26% since 1981 after a sharp increase was recorded that year. Overall, drug arrests have risen 67.0% from 1980, 30.5% of which have been since 1983.

According to the most recent nationwide statistics available, arrests for drug violations involving heroin and cocaine rose 167 percent from 1980 to 1984. The Bureau of Justice Statistics states "this increase could be due to the emphasis placed on drug enforcement policy and the acceleration in criminal activities involving heroin and cocaine."[2]

Drug Abuse Trend Indicators

The most common illicit drugs are heroin, marijuana and cocaine, but there are also synthetic drugs which are too numerous to list here. A more recent phenomenon is the emergence of "designer drugs" -- created for illegal purposes in laboratories (as heroin and cocaine substitutes) by chemists who subtly alter the molecular structure of illegal narcotics to create new and potentially lethal drug forms. Designer drugs were legal until they were banned by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) in April 1985. The availability of designer drugs in Arizona has not been verified, however, federal agencies seized six designer drug labs in California and Texas in 1984 and 1985, one of which had 8 lbs. of the drug fentanyl that could have produced 30 million doses.[3]

It is, however, widely known that most individuals who consume illicit drugs are polydrug users, i.e., they consume a variety of drugs including alcohol.

While heroin abuse is perceived to be largely a problem of low-income, less-educated youths, many of whom belong to minority groups, the abusers of marijuana and cocaine are not limited to such groups.

Cocaine and marijuana are regarded as more of a middle- and upper-class problem. Police officers in Arizona say that among consumers of illicit drugs they are now seeing doctors, lawyers, bankers, realtors and other businessmen, not to mention teachers, government employees, college and high school students, professional athletes, a few ministers of religion and occasionally fire fighters and police officers.

Recent estimates by the National Institute on Drug Abuse indicate that 20 million people use marijuana regularly. Five to ten million use cocaine, and 500,000 are addicted to heroin.[4]

The DEA's annual Narcotics Intelligence Estimate reports that "Marijuana and heroin use in the U.S. dropped slightly in 1984, but use of cocaine and more dangerous stimulants and hallucinogens rose substantially . . ." (underlining supplied).[5]

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[2] Bureau of Justice Statistics, quoted in "Coke to Smack Arrests by Locals Leap," Crime Control Digest, January 6, 1986.

[3] These are reported to have killed or crippled hundreds on the West Coast and are now also found in eastern states. "California's Designer Drugs Found on East Coast," Crime Control Digest, Feb. 24, 1986.

[4] President's Commission on Organized Crime, Organized Crime and Cocaine Trafficking, Washington, D.C., November 1984.

[5] "Cocaine, Hallucinogen Use in the U.S. Rising Dramatically, DEA Intelligence Report Says," Crime Control Digest, Nov. 11, 1985.

The "epidemic" nature of drug abuse in Arizona is underscored by the Office of Community Behavioral Health, Arizona Department of Health Services. Indications for this are shown by the following interview statements:

1. Heroin abuse is still very strong in the state. There are long waiting lists for publicly-funded methadone maintenance programs which are run for opiate/heroin and synthetic drug addicts.

2. In the last few years, there has been a significant increase in the number of profit-making private methadone clinics which are set up to treat drug addicts. These clinics are concentrated mainly in Maricopa and Pima Counties, but they are expanding their marketing efforts to rural areas. For example, one recently opened in Coconino County. Most of these clinics have reached or are reaching capacity.

3. More recently, there have been widespread requests for treatment of cocaine abuse. These tend to be made by adolescents in the upper-end of their teen-age years and young adults; there is about an equal number of male and female addicts; and the majority of them come from middle-, upper-middle and upper-class backgrounds.

Again the information is not quantifiable (no one knows how many addicts have not come forward to seek help), but health officials indicate the trends are fairly clear. Furthermore, according to the Maricopa Medical Examiner's Office, there were 56 cocaine- and morphine-related deaths in Maricopa County in 1985 alone. This number exceeds by 14% the total number of comparable deaths for all the five years spanning 1980 to 1984.

Drug Supply and Trafficking

Marijuana is grown in Arizona in varying quantities ranging from a few plants in backyard gardens to acres of commercially viable amounts, some of which have sophisticated drip-feed systems.

The nationwide marijuana eradication program which federal, state and local law enforcement officers conducted in August 1985, named "Operation Delta-9," netted over 342,000 uprooted marijuana plants in 49 states, exceeding the anticipated goal of a quarter of a million plants.[6/] According to Department of Public Safety sources, 31,754 plants were uprooted in Arizona in 1985. This represented a 466% increase over the 5,611 uprooted in 1984. However, 1984 was regarded as a "bad year" for the eradication program in Arizona due to the heavy monsoon rains which limited detection efforts.

Imports: Except for domestic marijuana, stolen prescription drugs and locally manufactured methamphetamines (such as "Speed"), it is generally believed that most illegal drugs in Arizona are imported. Many observers link Arizona's supply primarily to Mexico, both as a direct producer and as a pipeline into the U.S. from other countries, including Colombia, Peru, Bolivia and, more recently, Ecuador and Brazil. These countries are the primary sources of cocaine, marijuana and heroin.

Only small amounts of Asian heroin have been intercepted in Arizona, whereas officials estimate that 42% of the heroin and 35% of the marijuana that reaches the U.S. comes from Mexico.[7/] Last year's Crime in Arizona report highlighted the geographic relationship between Arizona and Mexico, noting that the common border makes Arizona vulnerable to such trafficking.

In some instances, small amounts of drugs are being carried across the border by illegal aliens known as "mules" (the term given to anyone carrying contraband). The likelihood of individuals carrying one kilogram (or even smaller amounts) of cocaine is great, simply because (given the high demand for the drug) the "street value" would be about the same as one ton of marijuana, whereas the smaller quantity would be easier to carry, conceal and transport.

The U.S. Immigration & Naturalization Service, Phoenix District Office, reports that in 1985 about 130,000 illegal aliens were apprehended in Arizona -- a figure representing a 17% increase over the number of apprehensions in 1984. Of those apprehended, over 97% were of Mexican nationality. More importantly, the number of illegals taken from jails increased an astonishing 653% in 1985 (9,593) as compared to 1984 (1,274). "Taken from jails" is a specific INS category of illegal aliens who are apprehended on suspicion of having committed a crime.

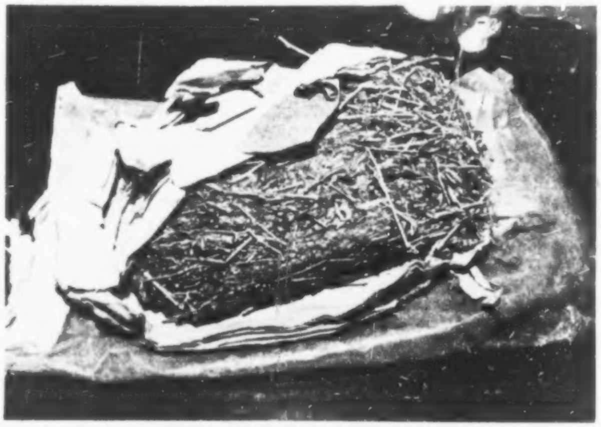
[6/] "Grass Cutting Party Will End With Some Huge Bonfires," Crime Control Digest, August 12, 1985.

[7/] "House Narc Committee Members Frustrated After Hearings on U.S./Mexican Traffic Problems." Crime Control Digest, Jan. 27, 1986.

Some police officers indicated that the character of illegal aliens they are encountering is changing. One officer recalls when most illegals were mainly interested in getting a job and working hard. Now more of them are exhibiting violence and trafficking in drugs.

The bulk of the illicit drug supply, however, is being smuggled by every conceivable means of surface transportation and by air. U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration sources in Phoenix have identified an estimated 1,000 clandestine landing strips and drop-off points in Arizona (many of them in desert areas) through which planeloads of drugs enter the country.

Most of this illegal smuggling of drugs and other contraband is being conducted by well equipped, multi-national and highly complex organized crime networks, with entrenched operatives on both sides of the border. Therefore, while an increasing number of illegal aliens are being arrested in the state for various crimes (including drug offenses), it is likely that only a very small percentage are entering Arizona for the purpose of trafficking in drugs. As a group, illegal aliens (except terrorists) are probably no more involved in criminal activity than other groups of similar age, sex and economic status.



A "BRICK" OF MARIJUANA

Price

There are tremendous variations in drug prices. They vary depending on how "pure" (strong) the drug is, whether it has been "cut" or adulterated with other substances, to what degree it has been processed, the circumstances of delivery and whether it is imported or homegrown.

Even the weather plays a role. Good growing weather with sufficient moisture in Mexico can result in bumper crops that increase supply tremendously if countervailing law enforcement on both sides of the border (e.g., aerial defoliation) have not succeeded.

The size of the purchase also matters. One officer quoted up to $60,000 for a pound of "pure" Mexican heroin (which could translate to $132,000 for one kilogram).[8/] However, when bought in miniscule quantities by users, it could be $10.00 for one milligram or, proportionately, $1,000 for one gram and $455,000 for one pound. The smaller quantities, of course, will have been diluted several times by the time it reaches street level so that what was originally 1 kg. of a drug in a "pure" state has been transformed into several kgs. of the drug plus additives. This is to enable intermediate dealers in the distribution chain to increase their profit margin and retain enough narcotics to consume themselves.

A kilogram of "pure quality" cocaine can sell anywhere from $35,000 to $45,000 in Arizona; Mexican marijuana can go for between $1,300 to $1,800 a kg. (or $600-$800 per lb.), but "good quality homegrown sinsemilla" marijuana can bring up to $5,000 a kg. (or about $2,300 a lb.). Yet one officer, alarmed at the recent tremendous increase in cocaine supply, stated that a purchase of cocaine at a high school went for as low as $120 a lb.

It can be seen from the quoted prices that an inordinate amount of money (and, concomitantly, a tremendous potential for organized crime) is involved, prompting such statements from unnamed government experts as: "There is more money in illegal drug traffic than in any other business on earth"; "...illegal drug trade is so large that it contributes significantly to the federal trade deficit"; and "Last year Americans spent $30 billion on illegal drugs, while their government spent $1.5 billion trying to shut down their sources of supply."[9/]

[8/] There are 2.2 lbs. or 1,000 grams to a kilogram, and 28.349 grams to one ounce.

[9/] "What is our Drug Problem?" Forum, co-sponsored by HARPER'S and the Manhattan Institute of Policy Research, HARPER'S, Dec. 1985.

Drug Seizures

For some time, it was generally believed that only between 5 and 10% of all illicit drugs entering the U.S. are intercepted and that the amounts of drugs seized somehow reflected the amounts entering the country. If this were true, there would be little difficulty estimating how much is being imported, which, when added to the domestic supply, would give parameter estimates of total supply.

Data in the following table, supplied by the DEA in Phoenix, are revealing:

Table 2.1 Illegal Drugs Seized by DEA in Arizona (in Kilograms)

	1984	1985	% Increase
Heroin	6.477	10.540	62.7
Cocaine	23.517	710.203	2,920.0
Marijuana	1,256.950	40,000.000	3,082.3

If the above assumption holds, then between 105 and 211 kgs. of heroin, 7,000 to 14,000 kgs. of cocaine and 400,000 to 800,000 kgs. of marijuana could have entered Arizona in 1985!

Not all drug seizures carried out by State and local law enforcement officers are reported to DEA. Only the larger, "more spectacular" ones tend to be reported, while the smaller amounts are not reflected in the calculations. Therefore, drug seizure statistics of the two largest city police departments in the State were solicited.

Table 2.2 Tucson and Phoenix Drug Seizures

TUCSON POLICE DEPARTMENT (IN KILOGRAMS)

	FY 1983/84	FY 1984/85	% Change
Heroin	1.7701	0.4184	- 76.4
Cocaine	1.7334	2.7608	+ 59.3
Marijuana	158.4000	2,834.6600	+1,689.6

PHOENIX POLICE DEPARTMENT (IN KILOGRAMS)

	1984	1985	% Change
Heroin	1.9958	1.0154	-49.1
Cocaine	8.5570	7.5323	-12.0
Marijuana	547.3192	384.4615	-29.8

The Phoenix Police Department Narcotics Squad attributes the decline in its 1985 drug seizures to the fact that some of its members had to be reassigned to other areas of priority during the year.

It should be noted that much of the progress made by law enforcement agencies in seizing illegal drugs in recent years has resulted from the establishment of effective networks or cooperative operations between local, state and federal agencies.

One of these, the South Florida Task Force, was established in 1982. It involved nine federal agencies[10] working in concert with state and local police. Since then, there have been impressive statistics of drug seizures so that some analysts have revised their estimates upwards (for marijuana and cocaine) to between 10 and 30% of shipments now being seized.[11] While interdiction has had its obvious successes, serious questions are being raised about its overall efficacy.

One writer referred to an "unwitting symbiotic relationship" that appears to have developed between law enforcement officials and drug traffickers as a direct result of interdiction:

> The smugglers understand the U.S. government's need to see an increasing number of drug seizures and arrests. As a result, they send more, not less, quantities of drugs divided among several modes of transportation (boats, planes, trucks, cars), a few of which the smuggler considers expendable. If the police capture the decoys, they get more kilograms (or tons) added to their statistics, a few arrests (which may or may not lead to conviction), a few vehicles, and possibly some information which may or may not be useful. Most arrests do not involve the drug trade's linchpins but its lowliest laborers who are generally too ignorant or fearful of reprisals to be of use. In any case, the other vehicles get through. Both sides are reasonably content, but only the smuggler has accomplished his purpose (underlining supplied).[12]

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[10] These are: the U.S. Attorney's Office; DEA; FBI; Customs Service; Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms; Internal Revenue Service; the Coast Guard; the Border Patrol and the U.S. Marshal's Office.

[11] J. M. Polich, P. L. Ellickson, P. Reuter, and J. P. Kahan, Strategies for Controlling Adolescent Drug Use, Rand Corporation, Feb. 1984

[12] J. Lieber, "Coping With Cocaine," The Atlantic Monthly, January 1986.

Many law enforcement officials are concluding, therefore, that the heightening of interdiction efforts in south Florida has led smugglers to alter their routes, moving to the North and Southwest. The Arizona "traffic" has therefore increased, which is a compelling reason why the State is witnessing more drugs and more crime. In response, the U.S. Customs Service in Tucson has deployed two P-3 planes which contain the most sophisticated "state-of-the-art" electronic equipment designed to interdict drug smugglers. The Tucson facility is responsible for airborne targets from Brownsville, Texas all the way to San Diego, California, and for marine targets in the far Western gulf.

In and of themselves, drug seizure statistics of police agencies do not tell the whole story. One police officer graphically described what was often involved in narcotics enforcement at the "street level" and the seizure of even minute quantities of drugs:

> "The street addict or dealer fences stolen property in exchange for drugs. He burglarizes homes and businesses, taking cash, jewelry, portable appliances, tools and even firearms. He lurks in parking lots for the purpose of snatching a purse from female victims. He participates in credit card theft and fraud, bogus checks and all manners of scams. He can also be an armed robber.... That he is a potential threat to society is evidenced by the fact that in 1985, we seized 148 firearms, explosives, blasting caps and a pipe bomb. Many of the weapons were 9mm machine guns, sawed-off shotguns and automatic handguns.
>
> We have earned every milligram we seized, prying it from clenched teeth, scooping it out of flushing toilets and retrieving it from fleeing addicts and dealers. We found it sandwiched between pieces of cheese in the refrigerator, in refrigerator door moldings, buried in the ground...."

The same officer estimates that his Department seized $1.8 million worth of drugs and property in 1985, while spending only a fraction of that amount for enforcement.

DRUG ABUSE AND CRIME

The Law Enforcement Perspective

There appears to be a consensus among police officers that drug abuse is the catalyst for many (some say the "majority") of crimes committed, and they feel that the problem in Arizona became worse in 1985 than in the immediately preceding few years. Officers are seeing more homicides, more aggravated assaults, more property crimes, more traffic offenses, and more felony arrests that are drug-related. This assertion is unfortunately not quantifiable, but it is apparent from their investigations as well as from admissions of arrested persons.

HALLUCINOGENIC DRUGS

One officer stated that in his agency there was a recent policy change creating a specialist group dealing exclusively with drug-related property crime because "the problem is getting out of hand."

Among the police agencies in Arizona whose officers were interviewed, only one attempted to assess how many crimes were directly related to illicit drug consumption. They discovered during a short test period that an estimated 50 to 70% of persons arrested for burglary in one month engaged in crime for reasons related to drug abuse. However, since such crimes have seasonal peaks and troughs, this figure must be treated as tentative.

Other officers say that not only burglaries, but also robberies and thefts are increasing because of drug abuse. One of them estimates that a "heavy" (as distinguished from a "light" or occasional) drug user commits an average of 15 felonies a week to support a habit that costs between $300-$500 a day. Stolen property is sold for between 10 to 30 cents per dollar of its actual market value. In some instances, a drug dealer will refuse cash and accept only stolen property as "payment" because these goods (TV's, VCR's, stereos, etc.) can then be transported south of the border where they are worth many times more than they would be in Arizona.

One police officer estimated that 75% of the heroin his Department seized in the past year was taken from illegals heavily armed with semi-automatic weapons. An officer from a different city stated that he saw more illegals arrested for burglary last year than he had ever seen before.

Officers investigating cases involving "large" seizures are encountering more homicides and aggravated assaults as a result of the need of drug smugglers and dealers to "protect their interests." This means that if they incur any losses, there are "serious paybacks usually in the form of bodily harm." And some DPS officers are convinced that there is a direct relationship between some motor vehicle thefts and the drug trade. Vehicles stolen in Arizona are driven across the border and exchanged for drugs. Prosecutors in the criminal justice system say they are seeing more cases than before, generally involving larger quantities of drugs.

Research Evidence

Although anecdotal accounts of the links between drugs and crime in Arizona do not add up to empirical evidence, there is a growing body of research literature that is showing these connections. A research monograph published by the National Institute of Justice[13/] cited, among others, the following studies:

- A Rand Corporation study found that a majority of the most serious offenders (the "violent predators") among the inmates in prisons and jails of three states had histories of heroin use, frequently in combination with alcohol and other drugs. Such a history of drug abuse, in fact, proved to be one of the best "predictors" of serious career criminality. (J.M. Chaiken & M.P. Chaiken, Varieties of Criminal Behavior, Rand Corp., 1982.)

- Narcotics abusers engage in violence more often than earlier studies would lead us to believe. Recent studies have shown that heroin-using offenders are more likely to commit robbery and weapons offenses. 75% of all robberies reported by a national sample of youth and 50% of the felony assaults were due to a small (less than 3%) but highly criminal group who had committed three or more index offenses and were pill or cocaine/heroin users (B. Johnson, E. Wish and D. Huizinga, The Concentration of Delinquent Offending: The Contribution of Serious Drug Involvement to High Rate Delinquency, presented at the American Society of Criminology, Denver 1983.)

- The average street opiate user committed non-drug crimes (including burglary, robbery and theft) from which victims suffered an (average) economic loss of almost $14,000 annually, based on the retail value of stolen goods. Daily heroin users stole nearly four times (almost $23,000) as much as irregular users (about $6,000). (B. Johnson, P. Goldstein, E. Preble, J. Schmeidler; D. Lipton, B. Spuni and T. Miller: Taking Care of Business: The Economics of Crime by Heroin Abusers. Lexington Books, 1985.)

- Reducing the level of drug usage can reduce the level of criminal activity, even among relatively hard core drug-users. The intensity of criminal behavior -- especially property crime -- of such addicts tends to be related to their current drug use status. (J.C. Ball, J.W. Shaffer and D.N. Nurco. "Day to Day Criminality of Heroin Addicts in Baltimore -- A Study in the Continuity of Offense Rates," Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 1983.)

PUBLIC POLICY ISSUES

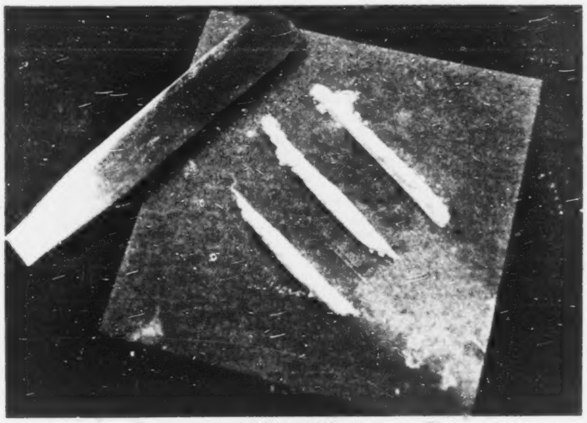
There are a number of laws already in place (both at the federal and state levels) which are designed to bolster the government's battle against drug trafficking. Among them are the RICO (Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organization) Act, the federal Crime Control Act and forfeiture statutes which are designed to curb the enormous profitability of drug dealing.

Arizona's criminal code has one of the toughest provisions for possession and sale of narcotic drugs for adults convicted of the crime. It requires a mandatory prison sentence of not less than five years (and at least 2/3 of the sentence imposed by the courts has to be served before release) if the drugs involved have a street value of at least $250.

[13/] B.A. Gropper, Probing the Links between Drugs and Crime, Research in Action, National Institute of Justice, Nov. 1984.

Forfeiture provisions enable not only the drugs to be seized, but also the vehicles used for transport, and more importantly, cash and other assets (bank deposits, real estate and other property) if it can be determined that these were acquired as a result of drug dealing.

One aspect of the forfeiture provisions that is slowly gaining momentum enables law enforcement agencies (federal, state and local) to share in a proportion of the funds accruing from forfeitures. These funds thereby become an important potential source of revenue to sustain drug enforcement activities.



COCAINE

Many states are reviewing legislative and policy options in these areas. Apart from those mentioned above, areas being reexamined include provisions relating to bail, sentencing, electronic surveillance, witness immunity and witness protection, grand jury procedures, financial transactions reporting, access to state revenue files, and intergovernmental sharing of resources, intelligence and statistical data.[14]

Another but very controversial option is decriminalization. In 1980, the Final Report of the Drug Abuse Council stated its belief "...that legislative efforts to decriminalize at federal and state levels the possession of small amounts of marijuana for personal use should continue." This belief stemmed largely from its observations that "...by adhering to an unrealistic goal of total abstinence from the use of illicit drugs, opportunities to encourage responsible drug-using behavior are missed."[15]

But many criminal justice officials in Arizona are against decriminalization. They perceive that this would almost certainly broaden the population base of current drug users, and anticipate that the effects would be akin to the national scourge that alcoholism has wrought.

In a recently published report, the State Attorney General stated:

> "...we need more police, more prosecutors, more judges, more courts, more probation officers, more prison cells, more guards and more parole officers. We don't need more alternatives to incarceration: we have too many already. Punishment and incapacitation are the only proven solutions and we must not be reluctant to use them." [16]

This sentiment is echoed by many police officers who work narcotics and whose numbers, they say, have dwindled in recent years as a result of budget cuts and changing priorities.

Other officers say that there are adequate laws and enough arrests being made; the real problem lies with the inability of the criminal justice system to absorb the accused and convicted; the court system is overburdened and the prison system is too overcrowded.

Other officers are calling for a stepped-up public education program targeted not only at youth but at very young children (one officer said: "If they are not convinced by the time they reach their teens, it is already too late."). Pointing to the relative success of the public campaign against drunk driving, they say that broad community involvement in the fight against crime must include, among others, a more visible and vocal stance by police chiefs and other leaders in the fight against crime; public interest programs that are more focused and specific; more interagency cooperation; more media attention and more public involvement.

In the meantime, the public has come to expect the law enforcement community to continue its "war" on illegal drug dealers, to save the addicts from themselves, and to protect the rest of society from the addicts -- viewing the latter as some kind of stigmatized identities. This may ultimately be an untenable position, for even if arrests are up and drug seizures are skyrocketing, there is no evidence that consumption is abating. The true problem, some officials are conceding, is in the demand for drugs.

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[14] State Laws & Procedures Affecting Drug Trafficking Control: A National Overview, cited in "National Criminal Justice Association State Laws Study Describes Trends in U.S. Drug Trafficking Control" Crime Control Digest, March 3, 1986.

[15] Drug Abuse Council, The Facts About Drug Abuse, 1980.

[16] R.K. Corbin, Arizona Attorney General, The Facts About Crime and Punishment in Arizona, Feb. 1986.

Section 3 STATE CRIME PROJECTIONS

PURPOSE AND LIMITATIONS

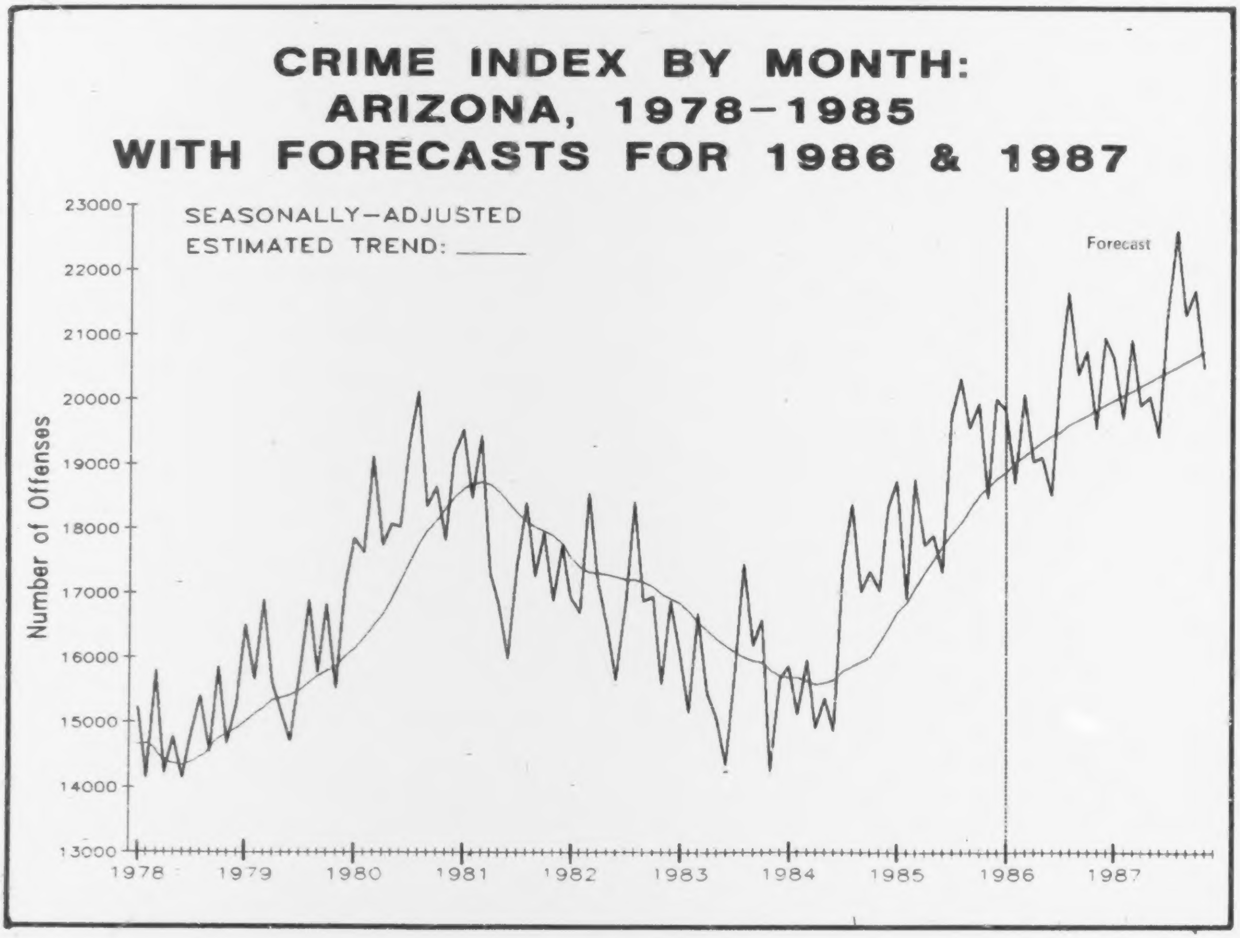
Forecasts are always subject to limitations, especially those involving human behavior. State crime forecasts are no exception. However, even with recognized limitations, index crime projections are included in this report for the purpose of assisting the statewide criminal justice system to develop proactive short-term plans in anticipation of expected crime trends during the next two years.

Forecasts published in the 1984 Crime in Arizona report indicated that index crimes would continue to increase in both 1985 and 1986. The actual 1985 Crime Index measured three and one-half percent higher than the forecast published one year earlier.

METHODOLOGY

Projections in this report were developed using the Box-Jenkins[1/] forecasting method. This method employs a three-stage iterative process to develop an AutoRegressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) time-series model, from which forecasts are derived. Because an ARIMA model utilizes all available information from the time-series data, such as trend, seasonality, and characteristics of the residuals, this method is generally regarded as the most appropriate for short-term forecasts of crime.

Figure 3 - 1


CRIME INDEX BY MONTH: ARIZONA, 1978–1985 WITH FORECASTS FOR 1986 & 1987

[1/] Box, G.E.P., and G.M. Jenkins, Time Series, Analysis, Forecasting and Control (San Francisco: Holden-Day, 1970 (rev. ed. 1976).

PROJECTIONS

Using the aforementioned methodology, index crimes are projected to continue to increase and set new record highs in each of the next two years, as shown in Table 3.1. The Crime Index is forecasted to rise by approximately 5% in 1986 and go up another 4.5% in 1987. The ten-year pattern is shown in Figure 3-1.

Inasmuch as the 1985 Crime Index rose more sharply during the second half of the year, and since the most recent figures carry the greatest weight in the forecasting method used, the projected increases in index crimes may be somewhat exaggerated. If, for example, population growth slows or the economy weakens, the recent surge in Arizona's index crimes should slow down or even begin to level off.

Table 3.1 Forecasts of Index Crime in Arizona

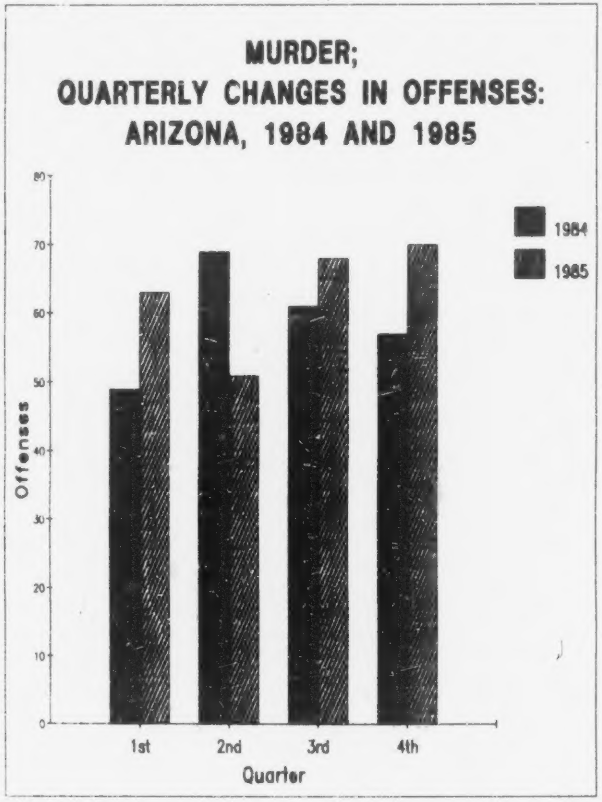
MONTH	1986 FORECASTS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	1987 FORECASTS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
JANUARY	19,851	± 496	20,663	± 1,846
FEBRUARY	18,730	701	19,715	1,968
MARCH	20,079	858	20,942	2,082
APRIL	19,060	991	19,929	2,190
MAY	19,107	1,108	20,058	2,294
JUNE	18,532	1,214	19,446	2,392
JULY	20,459	1,311	21,380	2,459
AUGUST	21,676	1,401	22,606	2,524
SEPTEMBER	20,401	1,487	21,338	2,587
OCTOBER	20,759	1,567	21,704	2,648
NOVEMBER	19,569	1,643	20,522	2,709
DECEMBER	20,965	1,716	21,926	2,768
TOTALS	239,188	--	250,229	--

HOMICIDE

- A total of 252 homicides (also known as murder and non-negligent manslaughter) were reported to police officers in 1985, an increase of 5.9% over those in 1984.

- The homicide rate rose to 7.88 victims per 100,000 resident population in 1985, compared to 7.75 in 1984.

Figure 4 - 1

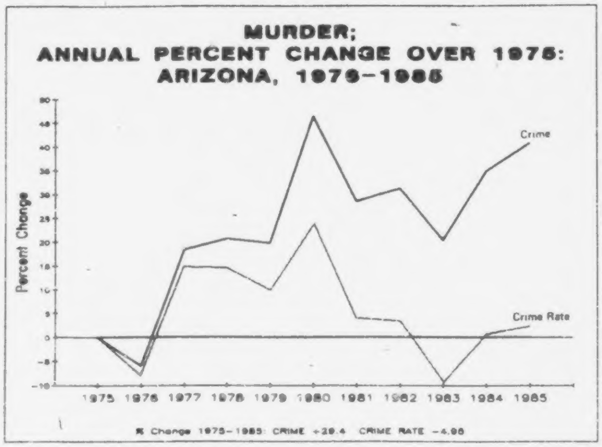


- There were 148 arrests for homicide in 1985. Of this number, 90% were males and 10% were females; 93% were adults and 7% were juveniles.

- Clearances for murder increased by 9.7% from 154 in 1984 to 169 in 1985.

- At least 58% of all murder victims were killed either by acquaintances, neighbors, relatives (including ex-spouses) or friends.

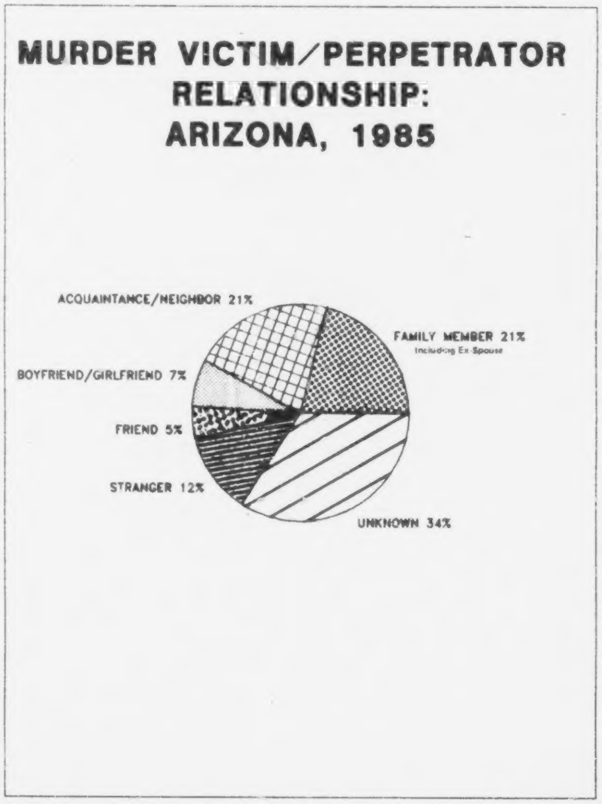
Figure 4 - 2



- 76.6% of all homicides in the state occurred in Maricopa and Pima counties.

- Homicide comprised only 0.1% of the total crime index and 1.3% of all violent offenses.

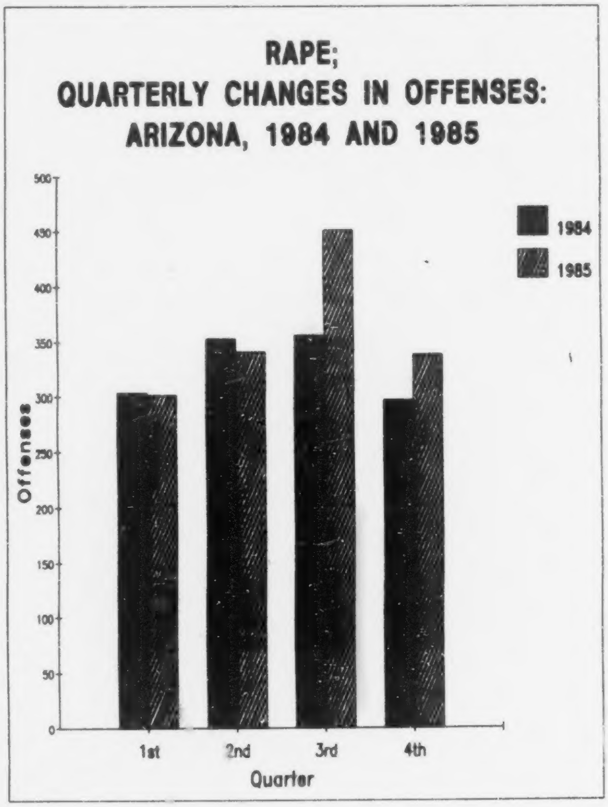
Figure 4 - 3



RAPE

- There were 1,442 incidents of forcible rape (which includes attempts to commit rape) reported to the police in 1985. These constituted an increase of 9.6% over the 1,316 incidents reported in 1984.

Figure 4 - 4

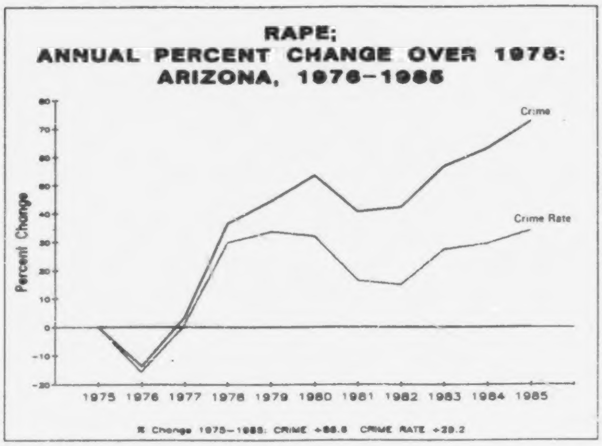


- Of the above number, 73.9% were actual rapes, while 26.1% were attempts to commit rape.

- The rate for reported rapes in 1985 was 45 victims per 100,000 population, compared to 43 in 1984. Since only females can be victimized according to the FBI UCR definition, the "victim rate" was 90.2 per 100,000 Arizona resident females in 1985 as compared with 84.4 in 1984.

- A total of 325 persons were arrested for rape in 1985, three more than were apprehended in 1984. Of this number, 99.4% were males, 12.7% of whom were juveniles.

Figure 4 - 5



- Clearances for rape increased by 4.4% from 525 in 1984 to 548 in 1985.

- Rape comprised 7.6% of all violent crimes and 0.6% of the total crime index.

ROBBERY

- Robberies in 1985 went up by 16.4%, with 4,660 incidents as compared to 4,005 in 1984.

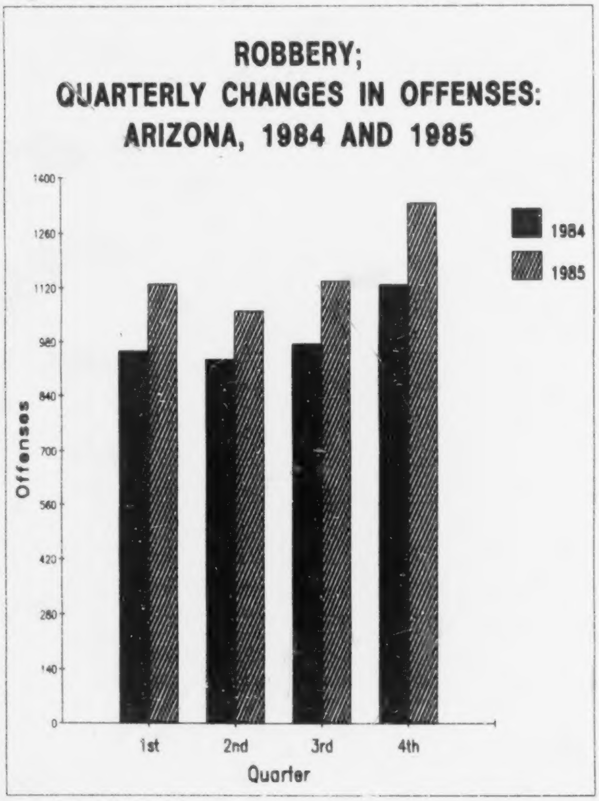
- The robbery rate increased from 130.4 per 100,000 population in 1984 to 145.7 in 1985.

- An estimated $3.3 million worth of goods or currency was taken in connection with the commission of robberies in 1985, an increase of 1.5% over 1984.

- About 35% of the losses were sustained in robberies committed either on highways, streets, alleys, etc.; another 35% in commercial establishments and banks; and 17% in residences.

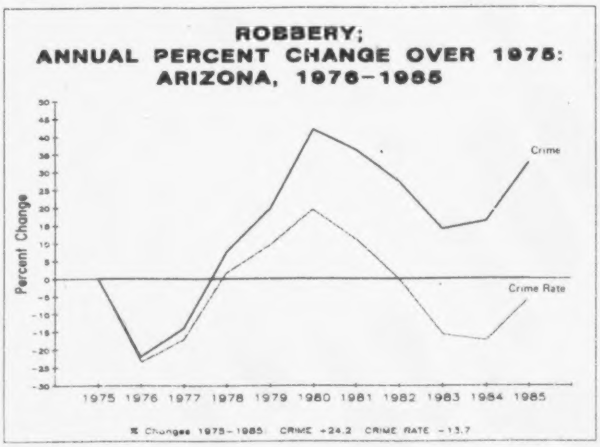
- Almost 62% of the robberies involved the use of dangerous weapons.

Figure 4 - 6



- 1,076 arrests for robbery were made in 1985, 2.6% more than in 1984. Of this number, 87.8% were males and 12.2% were females; 20.4% were juveniles and 79.6% were adults.

Figure 4 - 7



% Changes 1975–1985: CRIME +24.2 CRIME RATE −13.7

- There were 1,145 clearances for robbery during the year, up 1.7% over the 1,126 clearances in 1984.

- An average of 388 robberies occurred each month in Arizona. The highest number of robberies took place during the months of June, October, November and December.

- Robberies accounted for 24.5% of all violent crimes and 2% of the total crime index.

Table 4.1 Robberies by Type of Weapon Used and by Month: Arizona, 1985

WEAPON	TOTAL	DIST.	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Firearm	1,835	39.4%	172	150	122	139	139	118	142	160	152	164	167	210
Knife or Cutting Instrument	651	14.0%	62	31	51	42	59	43	66	60	56	61	57	63
Other Dang. Weapon	383	8.2%	45	21	34	22	42	38	24	25	28	25	35	44
Strong-arm	1,791	38.4%	162	140	140	137	155	125	141	135	148	178	162	168
TOTALS	**4,660**	**100.0%**	**441**	**342**	**347**	**340**	**395**	**324**	**373**	**380**	**384**	**428**	**421**	**485**
DISTRIBUTION	**100%**		**10%**	**7%**	**8%**	**7%**	**9%**	**7%**	**8%**	**8%**	**8%**	**9%**	**9%**	**10%**

Table 4.2 Robberies by Location and Dollar Value Stolen: Arizona, 1985

LOCATION	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	DISTRIBUTION	TOTAL DOLLAR VALUE STOLEN	AVERAGE DOLLAR VALUE STOLEN
Highway	2,332	50.0%	$ 1,167,242	$ 500.53
Commercial House	822	17.6%	696,515	847.34
Gas or Service Station	197	4.2%	85,723	435.14
Convenience Store	454	9.7%	100,798	222.02
Residence	504	10.8%	581,535	1,153.84
Bank	123	2.6%	462,338	3,758.85
Miscellaneous	228	4.9%	239,776	1,051.65
TOTALS	**4,660**	**100.0%**	**$ 3,333,927**	**$ 715.44**

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

- Aggravated assault was the most frequently committed violent crime in 1985, with a total of 12,665 reported. The percentage increase of 25% over 1984 was the largest for all index crimes.

- The aggravated assault rate for the State increased by 20% from 329.9 per 100,000 population in 1984 to 396.0 in 1985.

- Firearms were used in 3,516 (27.8%) of the assaults, followed closely by hands, fists and feet, etc. (26.7%) and other dangerous weapons (26.4%).

- A total of 5,333 arrests were made for aggravated assaults in 1985, 20.8% more than in 1984. Of this number, 88.8% were males, and 11.2% were females; 85.2% were adults and 14.8% were juveniles.

Figure 4 - 8

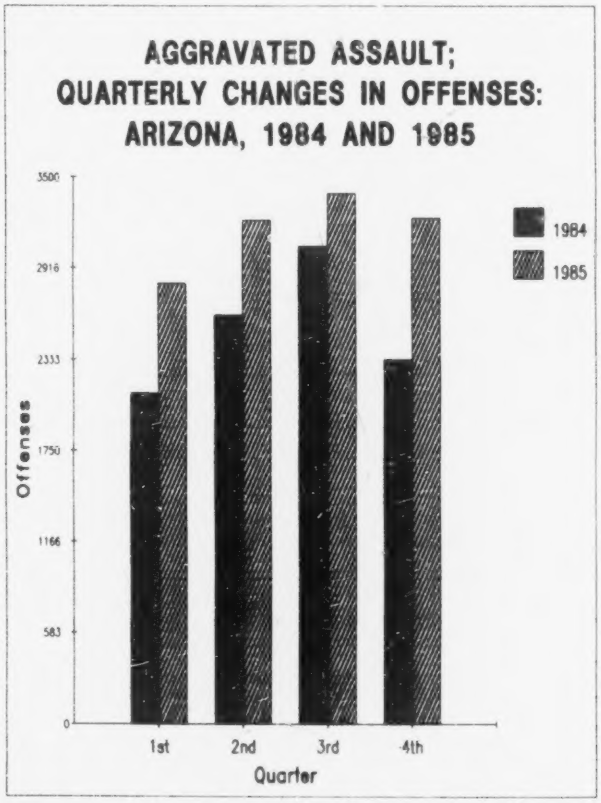
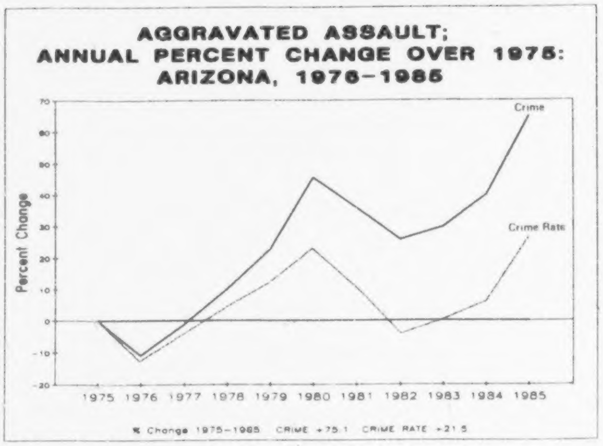


Figure 4 - 9



- 7,897 clearances for aggravated assault were reported in 1985, up 27.7% over those in 1984. Aggravated assaults involving the use of hands, fists, feet, etc. showed the highest clearance rate (28.7%).

- This crime category comprised two-thirds (66.6%) of all violent crimes and 5.6% of the total crime index.

Table 4.3 Aggravated Assaults by Weapon Used: Arizona, 1985

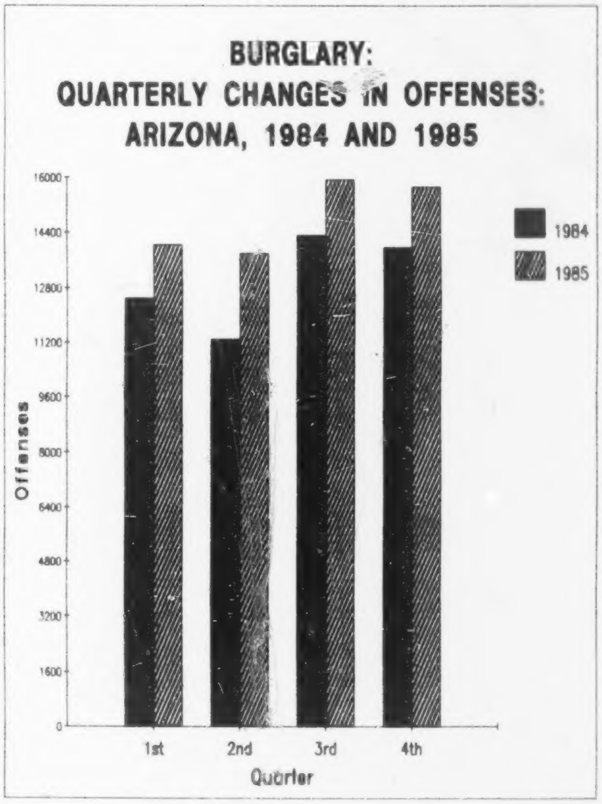
WEAPON	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	PERCENT
Firearm	3,516	27.8
Knife or Cutting Instrument	2,417	19.1
Other Dangerous Weapon	3,346	26.4
Hands, Fist, Feet, etc.	3,386	26.7
TOTALS	12,665	100.0%

BURGLARY

- Burglaries accounted for 26.2% of the total crime index and 28.5% of all property crime in 1985.

- There were 59,484 burglaries reported to police officers in 1985, an increase of 14.2% over the 52,093 in the previous year.

Figure 4 - 10

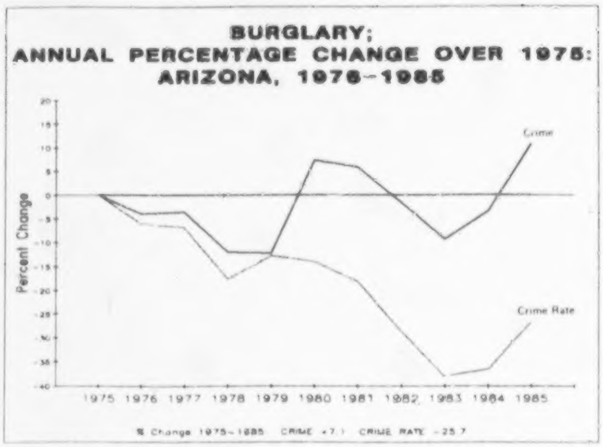


- About two-thirds (64.7%) of these involved forcible entry and 27.7% involved unlawful non-forcible entry.

- The burglary rate was 1,860.2 per 100,000 population in 1985, a 9.7% increase over the rate of 1,696.3 in 1984.

- 70.6% of burglaries involved residences, and the remainder were committed in stores, offices and other properties.

Figure 4 - 11



- An estimated $61.9 million worth of property was stolen during burglaries in 1985, an increase of 21.9% over the $50.8 million taken in 1984.

- An average of 4,957 burglaries occurred each month, with the months of July, August and December having the highest incidents.

- There were 7,038 arrests for burglary in 1985, an increase of 1.9% from the 6,906 in 1984. Of those arrested, 89.8% were males and 10.2% were females; 53.6% were adults and 46.4% were juveniles.

Table 4.4 Dollar Value of Objects Burglarized, by Location and Time: Arizona, 1985

LOCATION	VALUE STOLEN
RESIDENCE - TOTAL	$ 42,892,651
Night (6 PM - 6 AM)	11,053,743
Day (6 AM - 6 PM)	16,358,264
Unknown	15,480,644
NON-RESIDENTIAL - TOTAL	18,986,106
Night (6 PM - 6 AM)	8,134,575
Day (6 AM - 6 PM)	1,737,650
Unknown	9,113,881
TOTALS	$ 61,878,757

Table 4.5 Burglaries, by Means of Entry and by Month: Arizona, 1985

	TOTAL	DIST.	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Unlawful Entry No Force	16,479	27.7%	1,319	1,178	1,287	1,336	1,319	1,354	1,614	1,457	1,450	1,460	1,366	1,339
Forcible Entry	38,467	64.7%	3,365	2,750	3,167	2,945	2,940	2,799	3,311	3,454	3,358	2,422	3,317	3,639
Attempted Forcible Entry	4,538	7.6%	333	305	350	353	359	377	414	445	431	419	372	380
TOTALS	**59,484**	**100.0%**	**5,017**	**4,233**	**4,804**	**4,634**	**4,618**	**4,530**	**5,339**	**5,356**	**5,239**	**5,301**	**5,055**	**5,358**

LARCENY-THEFT

- Victims of larceny-thefts reported a total of 134,871 incidents to police officers in 1985, an increase of 14.1% over the 118,186 reported in 1984. This crime category consistently accounts for the majority of reported crimes; it comprised 64.7% of all property crimes, and 59.3% of the total crime index in 1985.

- The larceny-theft rate was 4,217.8 per 100,000 population in 1985, an increase of 9.6% over the 1984 figure of 3,848.5. The theft rate increase was more than double the population growth rate.

- The value of property stolen through larceny-theft amounted to $48.1 million in 1985, an increase of 26.9% over the $37.9 million stolen in 1984. Of the 1985 dollar amount, 89% was from theft of goods worth $200 and over. By dollar value, 18.2% of all property stolen in larceny-theft was taken from motor vehicles; 17.2% was taken from buildings, a close second.

- An average of 11,239 larceny-thefts occurred each month, with July, August, October and December showing the highest number of incidents.

Figure 4 - 12

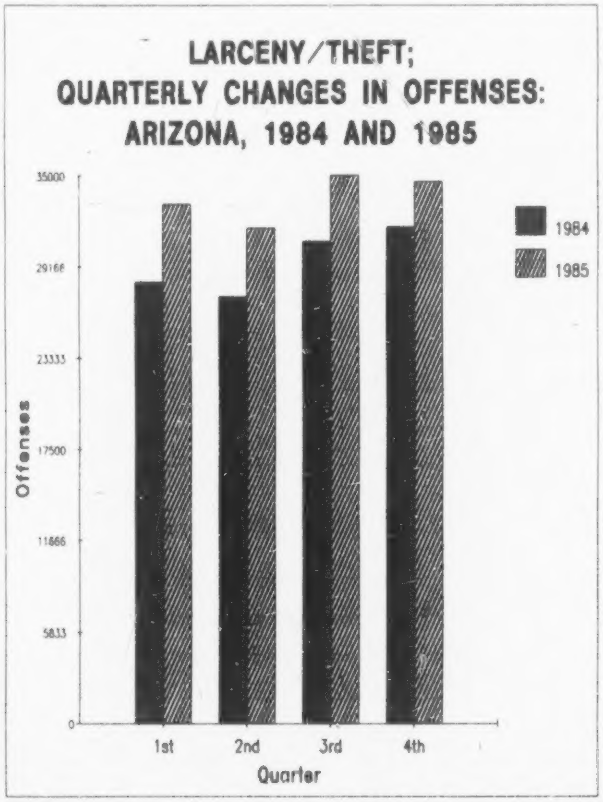
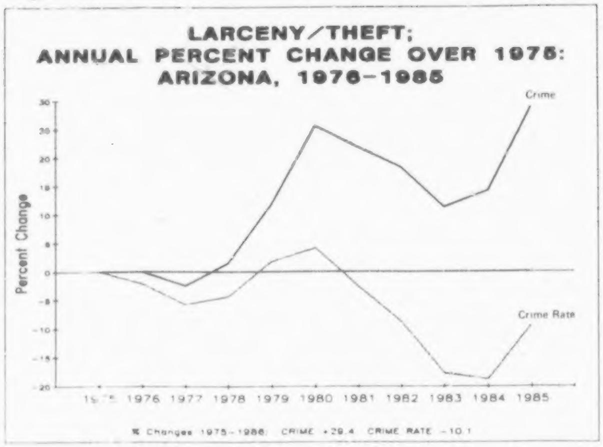


Figure 4 - 13



- Police officers made a total of 31,800 arrests for larceny-theft (66.8% of all arrests for index crimes). This was 19% higher than the 26,708 arrests last year. Males accounted for 81% of those arrested; 19% were females; 23.6% were juveniles and 76.4% were adults.

- There were 30,096 clearances for larceny-theft in 1985, a 16% increase over the 25,946 clearances in 1984. These clearances comprised 60.8% of total index crime clearances.

Table 4.6 Dollar Value of Property Stolen in Larceny—Thefts, by Types: Arizona, 1985

TYPE	AMOUNT	PERCENT OF TOTAL
$200 AND OVER	$42,917,672	89.2%
$50 TO $200	4,136,487	8.6
UNDER $50	1,056,706	2.2
FROM MOTOR VEHICLES	$ 8,766,644	18.2%
FROM BUILDINGS	8,295,601	17.2
VEHICLE PARTS/ ACCESSORIES	4,749,636	9.9
BICYCLES	2,685,042	5.6
SHOPLIFTING	1,335,102	2.8
COIN-OPERATED MACHINES	172,259	0.4
POCKET-PICKING	904,017	0.2
PURSE SNATCHING	127,608	0.3
ALL OTHER	21,888,476	45.4
TOTAL	$48,110,865	100.0%

Table 4.7 Larceny–Thefts, by Dollar Value and Month: Arizona, 1985

	TOTAL	DIST	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Over $200	40,915	30.3%	3,576	3,139	3,451	3,234	3,246	3,133	3,692	3,651	3,513	3,506	3,213	3,561
$50-$200	40,276	29.9%	3,359	3,218	3,466	3,436	3,461	3,261	3,492	3,625	3,348	3,440	2,948	3,222
UNDER $50	53,680	39.8%	4,430	3,994	4,610	4,036	3,985	3,868	4,554	4,757	4,682	4,939	4,679	5,146
TOTALS	134,871	100.0%	11,365	10,351	11,527	10,706	10,692	10,262	11,738	12,033	11,543	11,885	10,840	11,929

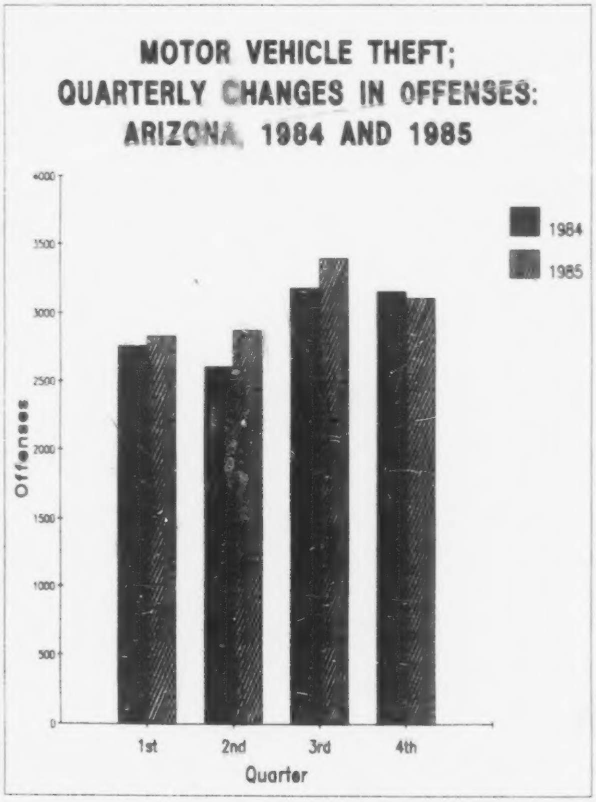
Table 4.8 Larceny–Thefts, by Type and Month: Arizona, 1985

	TOTAL	DIST.	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
POCKET PICKING	437	0.3%	35	36	42	47	43	43	28	38	26	28	31	40
PURSE SNATCHING	629	0.5%	45	59	60	45	44	45	62	54	42	63	50	60
SHOP-LIFTING	30,731	22.8%	2,614	2,448	2,735	2,362	2,354	2,127	2,459	2,625	2,455	2,742	2,787	3,023
FROM MOTOR VEHICLE	20,195	15.0%	1,731	1,568	1,620	1,555	1,576	1,533	1,788	1,783	1,754	1,758	1,617	1,912
MOT. VEH. PARTS	23,110	17.1%	2,025	1,820	1,991	1,745	1,875	1,909	2,155	2,065	1,941	1,988	1,779	1,817
BICYCLES	15,950	11.8%	1,219	1,139	1,401	1,351	1,244	1,272	1,465	1,602	1,607	1,515	1,116	1,019
FR. BLDGS.	12,588	9.3%	1,120	1,099	1,131	1,015	973	929	985	1,049	1,010	1,070	1,043	1,164
FR. COIN-OP MACHINE	1,123	0.8%	94	71	82	71	89	74	84	79	124	122	119	114
ALL OTHERS	30,108	22.4%	2,482	2,111	2,465	2,515	2,494	2,330	2,712	2,738	2,584	2,599	2,298	2,780
TOTALS	134,871	100%	11,365	10,351	11,527	10,706	10,692	10,262	11,738	12,033	11,543	11,885	10,840	11,929

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

- 12,205 motor vehicles were stolen in 1985. This exceeded the number stolen in 1984 (11,691) by 4.4%.

Figure 4 - 14


MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT; QUARTERLY CHANGES IN OFFENSES: ARIZONA, 1984 AND 1985

- The motor vehicle theft rate was 381.7 per 100,000 population in 1985, a slight increase of 0.3% over the 380.7 recorded for 1984. The ratio of stolen motor vehicles to the total number of vehicles registered in the state was 485.5 stolen vehicles for every 100,000 registered in 1985.

- The reported dollar value of motor vehicles stolen was $47.7 million in 1985, an increase of 10.4% over the $43.2 million reported in 1984.

- About half (48.2%) of all motor vehicles stolen in 1985 were automobiles, 23.8% were trucks or buses and 17.6% were motorcycles.

- A total of 11,385 stolen vehicles were recovered in Arizona in 1985. Of this number, 79.7% had been stolen locally, and the remaining 20.3% of recoveries were vehicles which had been stolen either out of town (in-state) or out of state. The number of recoveries was 12.2% higher than the number in 1984.

- 1,557 persons were arrested for motor vehicle theft in 1985, which was 23.3% higher than the number arrested in 1984. About 88% of those arrested were males and 12% were females; 51.5% were adults and 48.5% were juveniles.

- There were 2,758 clearances for motor vehicle theft during 1985, 56% of which were clearances for stolen automobiles. The 1985 clearances were 5.8% higher than 1984.

- Motor vehicle thefts constituted 5.9% of all property crimes and 5.4% of the total crime index.

Figure 4 - 15

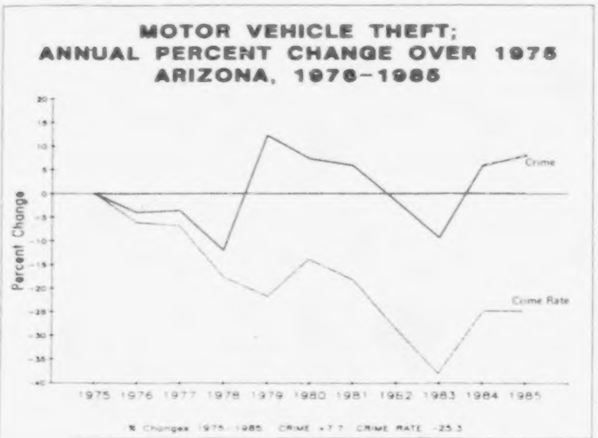

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT; ANNUAL PERCENT CHANGE OVER 1975 ARIZONA, 1975–1985

Table 4.9 Stolen Vehicles, by Type: Arizona, 1985

TYPE	NO. STOLEN	DISTRIBUTION
Automobiles	5,881	48.2%
Trucks and Buses	2,903	23.8
Motorcycles	2,148	17.6
Other Vehicles	1,273	10.4
TOTALS	12,205	100.0%

ARSON

- A total of 1,886 cases of arson was reported to the police in 1985, 20.8% more than the 1,561 reported the previous year. Arson showed the highest percentage increase of all property crimes in 1985, representing a record high since data were first collected in 1979.

- The arson rate was 59.0 per 100,000 population in 1985, compared with 50.8 in 1984.

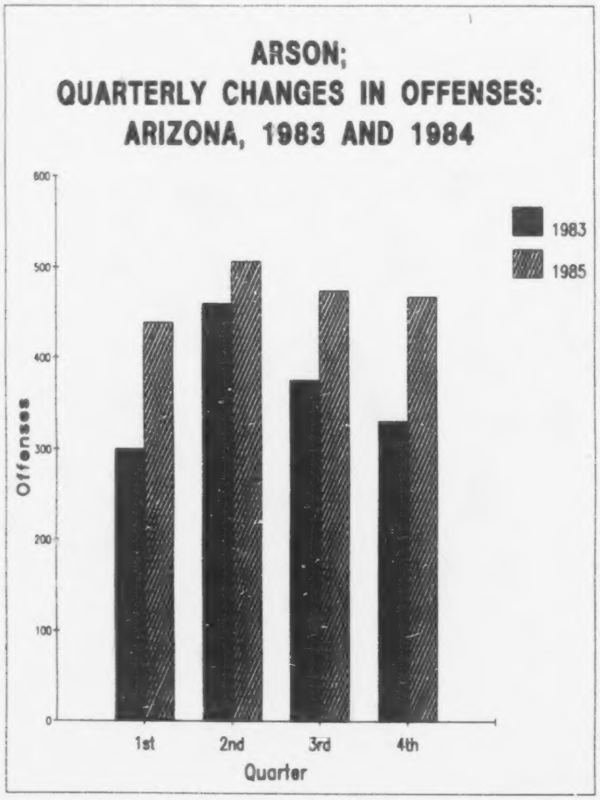
- Property damage resulting from arson was estimated at more than $16 million in 1985, 48% higher than the value of property destroyed by arson in 1984.

- In 1985, 44.5% of arson offenses (and 86% of the related property damage) involved fixed structures, and 31.7% involved mobile units (10.6% of the property damage).

- The most frequent targets of arsonists were motor vehicles (28.6%) and single occupancy residential units (17.7%).

- An average of 157 arson cases occurred each month, with May, June, October and December showing the highest number of incidents.

Figure 4 - 16



- Arson accounted for 0.9% of all property crimes and 0.8% of the total crime index.

Figure 4 - 17

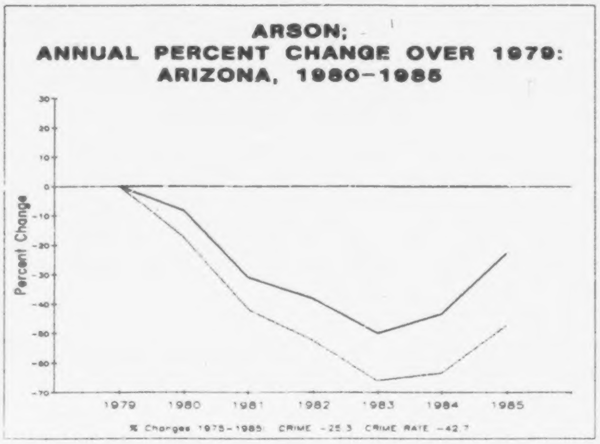


Table 4.10 Arson Cases and Clearances by Property Classification and Dollar Values: Arizona, 1985

PROPERTY CLASSIFICATION	NO. OF OFFENSES	ESTIMATED VALUE OF PROPERTY DAMAGE	NO. OF CLEARANCES
Structural	839	$13,792,503	173
Mobile	598	1,703,251	64
Other	449	512,860	93
TOTALS	1,886	$16,008,614	330

Table 4.11 Arson Offenses by Property Type, Month and Dollar Value: Arizona, 1985

PROP. CLASS	TOTALS	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	VALUE OF PROPERTY DAMAGE
SINGLE OCCURRENCES, RESIDENCES: HOUSES, TOWNHOUSES, ETC.	333	21	27	25	22	37	28	26	40	33	27	24	23	$ 3,858,253
OTHER RESIDENCES: APARTMENTS, HOTELS, ETC.	137	12	11	5	8	12	13	12	14	8	16	7	19	964,514
STORAGE/BARNS, GARAGES, WAREHOUSES	52	5	3	5	2	3	9	9	2	4	2	4	4	2,243,520
INDUSTRIAL/MFG.	8	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	1,316,050
OTHER COMMUNITIES: STORES, RESTAURANTS, ETC.	118	12	6	15	8	10	8	18	4	7	10	6	14	2,536,805
COMMUNITY/PUBLIC: CHURCHES, JAILS, SCHOOLS, ETC.	107	17	15	9	5	10	8	8	4	5	10	11	5	563,311
ALL OTHER STRUCTURES: MONUMENTS, ETC.	84	5	7	11	12	8	5	7	4	7	4	6	8	2,310,050
SUBTOTAL STRUCTURE	**839**	**73**	**69**	**71**	**58**	**80**	**71**	**82**	**69**	**65**	**70**	**58**	**73**	**$13,792,503**
MOTOR VEHICLES: AUTOS, TRUCKS, BUSES	540	48	30	47	52	50	52	29	48	53	51	49	31	1,358,441
OTHER MOBILE PROP: TRAILERS, RV'S, AIRPLANES . . .	58	4	8	1	7	8	8	4	2	6	5	2	3	344,810
SUBTOTAL MOBILE	**598**	**52**	**38**	**48**	**59**	**58**	**60**	**33**	**50**	**59**	**56**	**51**	**34**	**$ 1,703,251**
TOTAL OTHER CROPS, TIMBER . . .	**449**	**18**	**42**	**28**	**29**	**31**	**60**	**43**	**35**	**38**	**45**	**21**	**59**	512,860
TOTALS	**1,886**	**143**	**149**	**147**	**146**	**169**	**191**	**158**	**154**	**162**	**171**	**130**	**166**	**$16,008,614**

ANALYSIS OF ARRESTS

Arrests are a principal indicator of law enforcement activity and show to what extent criminal cases are "solved" or "cleared." A criminal offense is considered "resolved" from the law enforcement standpoint when a person is arrested, cited or summoned in connection with that offense (see Glossary for further explanation of "clearances").

Clearances by arrest in crime statistics should always be interpreted with caution due to characteristics of UCR reporting procedures. For example, many reported crimes could be committed by a single offender (this is especially true in the case of "career criminals"), yet all or several of those crimes might be declared "cleared" by one apprehension. Conversely, several individuals working as a group may be responsible for only a single crime, yet arrests of all group members would be counted as a "clearance" of only that one crime.

In 1985, Arizona law enforcement officers made a total of 179,804 arrests, a 10.2% increase over the 163,228 made in 1984. Arrests for index crimes in 1985 were up 14.7% to 47,636, while arrests for Part II offenses rose 8.6% over 1984 and reached a new high of 132,168.

Figure 5 - 1

ARRESTS FOR
PART I AND PART II OFFENSES
ARIZONA, 1975-1985

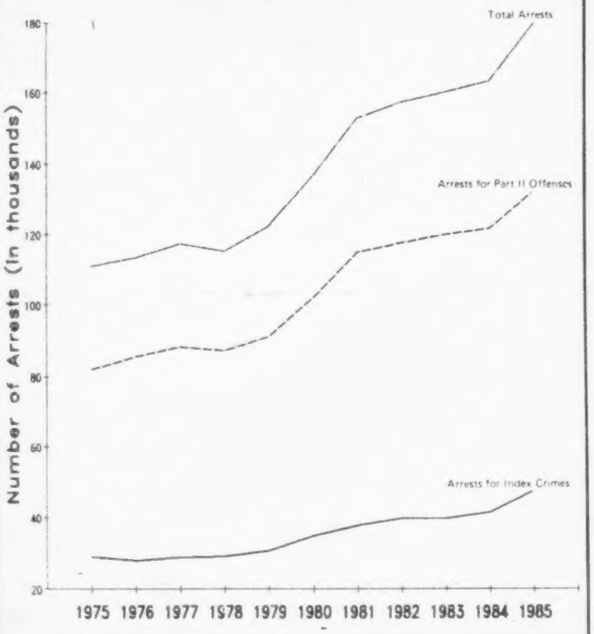


Table 5.1 Arrests for Part I and Part II Offenses: Arizona, 1975 - 1985

YEAR	ARRESTS FOR INDEX CRIMES	PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR	ARRESTS FOR PART II OFFENSES	PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR	TOTAL ARRESTS	PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
1975	29,009	-	81,910	-	110,919	-
1976	27,980	- 3.5	85,541	+ 4.4	113,521	+ 2.3
1977	28,988	+ 3.6	88,231	+ 3.1	117,219	+ 3.3
1978	29,111	+ 0.4	87,228	- 1.1	116,339	- 0.8
1979	30,856	+ 6.0	91,071	+ 4.4	121,927	+ 4.8
1980	34,907	+13.1	101,940	+11.9	136,847	+12.2
1981	37,818	+ 8.3	114,931	+12.7	152,749	+11.6
1982	39,899	+ 5.5	117,687	+ 2.4	157,586	+ 3.2
1983	39,858	- 0.1	120,162	+ 2.1	160,020	+ 1.5
1984	41,513	+ 4.2	121,715	+ 1.3	163,228	+ 2.0
1985	47,636	+14.7	132,168	+ 8.6	179,804	+10.2

The numbers of arrests per year have been climbing steadily (see Table 5.1 and Figure 5-1), even during the years 1981 to 1983 when the crime index and crime rates were decreasing. Arrests for index crimes in 1985 comprised 26.5% of total arrests. Part II offense arrests made up 73.5% of the total, the most common of which was for driving under the influence (27,358 or 20.7%).

CRIME INDEX ARREST RATES

Based upon an eleven-year average from 1975-1985 (Table 5.2), less than 18 of every 100 index crimes reported to the police are cleared by an arrest. Convictions resulting from arrests are even fewer. The data indicate that the probability of arrest is higher for crimes of violence (which have averaged 39%) than for property crimes (just over 16%). Among violent crimes, murder or criminal homicide has the highest average ratio of arrests to the number of crimes reported (75%). Aggravated assault is a distant second with only about 42% cleared by arrest. In contrast, only one of every six reported property crimes is likely to be cleared by arrest; and among property crimes, burglaries are the least likely to be cleared by arrest.

Table 5.2 Annual Average of Index Crimes and % Cleared by Arrest: Arizona, 1975 - 1985

INDEX CRIME	ANNUAL AVERAGE 1975-1985		1985	
	NO.	% CLEARED BY ARREST	NO.	% CLEARED BY ARREST
MURDER	222.2	74.6%	252	58.7%
RAPE	1,067.7	34.0%	1,442	22.5%
ROBBERY	4,116.3	30.9%	4,660	23.1%
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	9,003.7	42.4%	12,665	42.1%
SUBTOTAL VIOLENT	14,409.9	39.0%	19,019	36.2%
BURGLARY	54,130.6	12.8%	59,484	11.8%
LARCENY-THEFT	116,586.4	17.8%	134,871	23.6%
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	11,179.0	13.4%	12,205	12.8%
ARSON*	1,199.5	14.4%	1,886	17.7%
SUBTOTAL PROPERTY	183,095.5	16.1%	208,446	19.5%
TOTALS	197,505.4	17.8%	227,465	20.9%

* Data for Arson available for 1979-1985 only.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics attributes this wide variation in arrest rates to the following:

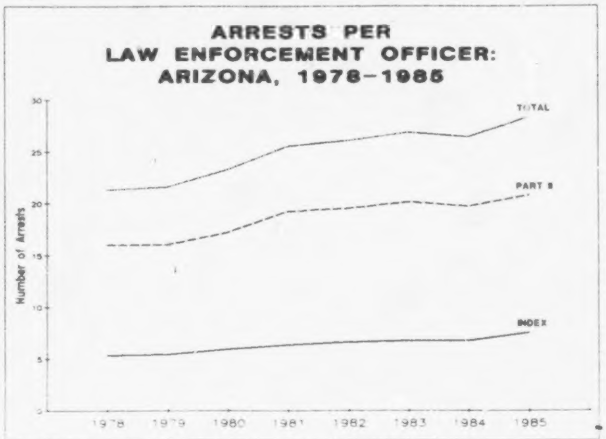
- "Victims often confront perpetrators in violent crime incidents.
- Witnesses are more frequently available in connection with violent crimes than with property crimes.
- Intensive investigative efforts are employed more frequently with crimes of violence, resulting in a greater number of arrests."[1]

Since crimes of violence are commonly viewed as more serious and because they pose a greater immediate threat to people, police resources are, to a greater extent, channeled toward the resolution of these crimes.

As shown in Table 5.2, violent crimes in 1985 reflect a lower percentage of clearances by arrest than the eleven year average, while property crimes reflect a higher percentage of clearances. Total index crime clearances were 3.1% higher for 1985 than the average of 1975-1985.

Arrests per law enforcement officer (sworn personnel) have steadily increased since 1978, with the exception of a slight decrease in 1984 (see Figure 5-2).

Figure 5 - 2



PART II OFFENSE ARRESTS

Except for 1978, Part II offense arrests in Arizona have also been climbing steadily in the last decade and have averaged about three-fourths of total annual arrests (see Figure 5-1). In 1985 there were over 132 thousand arrests for Part II crimes. Figure 5-3 shows that the most numerous Part II arrests were for driving under the influence, liquor law violations, drug violations, disorderly conduct and simple assaults.

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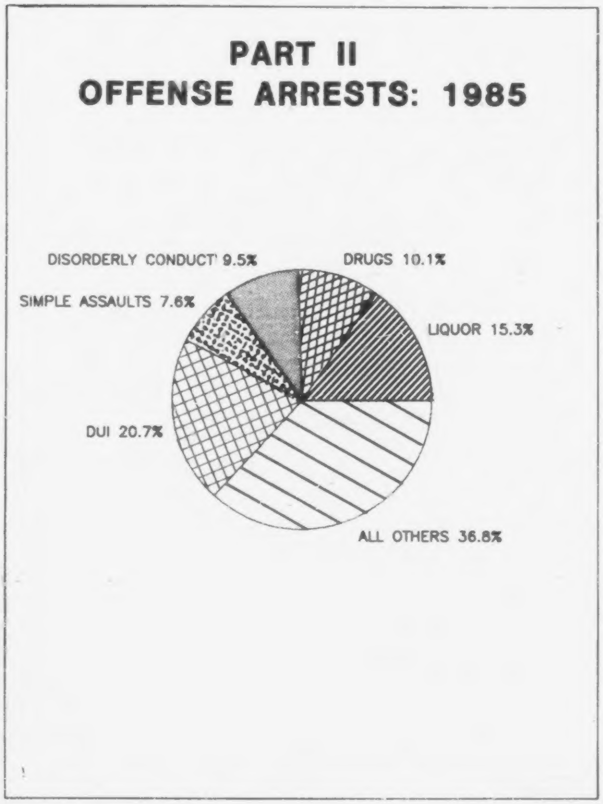
[1] BJS Report to the Nation on Crime & Justice, p. 53.

The numbers of Part II offenses, per se, are not reported to the Uniform Crime Reporting program as are index crimes. Only the numbers of arrests for these crimes are reported. While Part II offenses[2] are categorized as the "lesser" crimes, their impact on society can be greater than some index crimes. Therefore, their social and economic costs should not be minimized.

For example, some perpetrators of "white-collar" crimes like fraud, embezzlement, forgery and counterfeiting could cost their victims and the general public millions of dollars, while losses to burglars and larceny-thieves often have much lower dollar values per incident. Nevertheless, burglaries and larceny-thefts are reported as index crimes.

Drug violations are another example of Part II offenses that not only have a far-reaching impact on victims and society, but which also have elicited very high levels of law enforcement emphasis from the different law enforcement agencies -- federal, state and local.

Figure 5 - 3

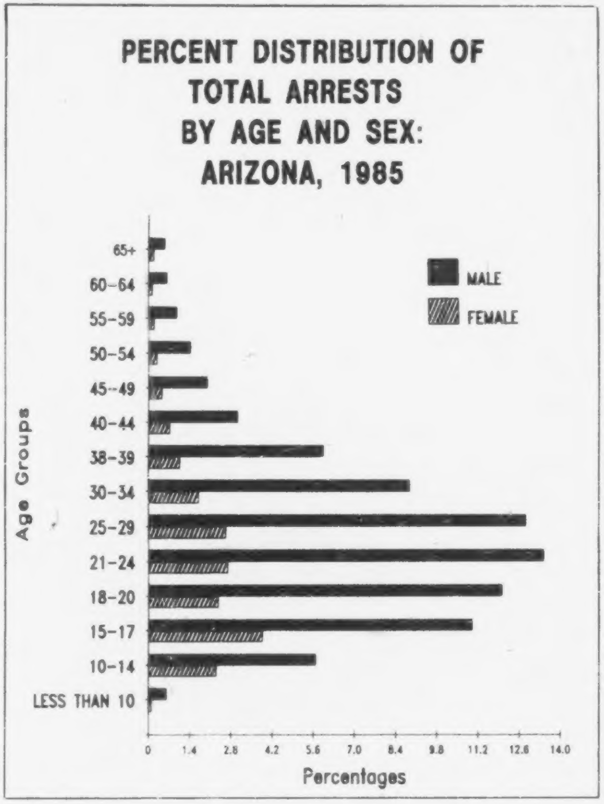


PART II OFFENSE ARRESTS: 1985

ARRESTS BY AGE AND SEX

Eighty-one percent of the individuals arrested in Arizona for both Part I and II offenses during 1985 were males and 76% of the total were adults. These proportions are slightly lower than for 1984 (males -- 82%, and adults -- 78%). Female arrests increased by 8.1%. Adult arrests increased by only 7.9%, while juvenile arrests grew by 8.3% during the same period.

Figure 5 - 4



PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL ARRESTS BY AGE AND SEX: ARIZONA, 1985

The age and sex distribution of arrested persons in 1985 is depicted in Figure 5-4. The age groups most "at risk," i.e., those who are arrested more often in criminal activity, are people between the approximate ages of 15 and 29.

More than three quarters of those arrested in 1985 for index crimes were males. The number of men arrested for index crimes has increased by 43.8% overall between 1975 and 1985 (Table 5.3). Female arrests for index crimes, however, increased at an even greater rate during the same period -- by 86.7% overall. As shown in Figure 5-5, the proportion of females arrested for index crimes in 1985 is highest for larceny-theft.

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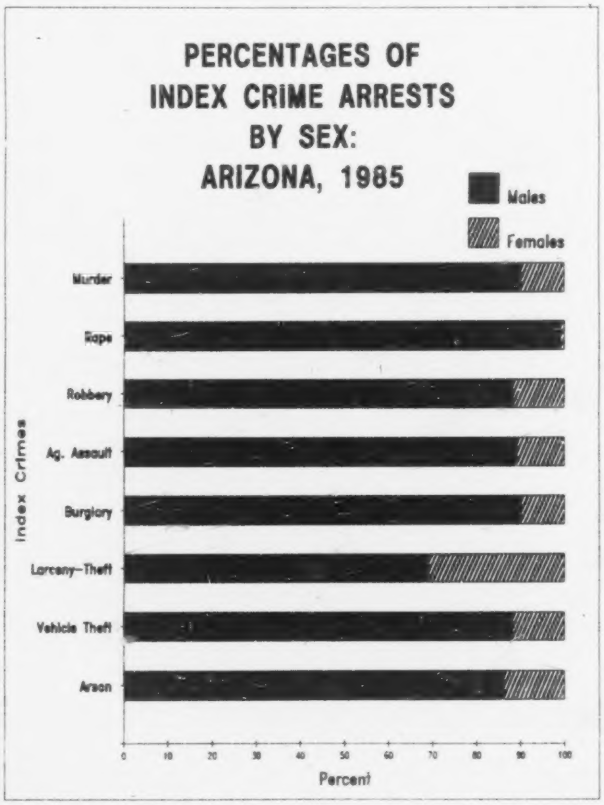
[2] See Glossary for a listing of Part II crimes.

Table 5.3 Males and Females Arrested for Index Crimes: Arizona, 1975 - 1985

YEAR	MALES	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR	FEMALES	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
1975	23,965		5,044	
1976	22,637	-5.5	5,343	+5.9
1977	23,181	+2.4	5,807	+8.7
1978	23,184	--	5,927	+2.1
1979	24,971	+7.7	6,021	+1.6
1980	28,450	+13.9	6,457	+7.2
1981	30,274	+6.4	7,544	+16.8
1982	31,842	+5.2	8,057	+6.8
1983	31,030	-2.6	8,828	+9.6
1984	31,949	+3.0	9,564	+8.3
1985	36,189	+13.3	11,447	+19.7

While males comprise about 80% of all persons arrested for serious crimes, they constitute 95% of the adult prison inmate population in any given month.[3] Although female arrests for index crimes have been increasing and are now up to 24% of the total, they comprise only 5% of the adult incarcerated population.

Figure 5 - 5



Arrests of males for Part II offenses increased by 46.8% during the past 11 years; comparable arrests of females increased by 67.2% (see Table 5.4). In 1985, the number of males arrested for Part II offenses was up 8.1%, while comparable arrests of females were up 10.9% over 1984.

An analysis of crimes for which the most numerous arrests were made in 1985 yielded the following (in order of numerical importance):

Adult Males: DUI, Larceny, Liquor Law Violations

Adult Females: Larceny, DUI, Liquor Law Violations

Juvenile Males: Larceny, Liquor Law Violations, Burglary

Juvenile Females: Larceny, Running Away, Liquor Law Violations

Table 5.4 Males and Females Arrested for Part II Offenses: Arizona, 1975 - 1985

YEAR	MALES	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR	FEMALES	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
1975	70,049		11,861	
1976	73,401	+4.8	12,140	+2.4
1977	75,597	+3.0	12,643	+4.1
1978	74,625	-1.3	12,603	-0.3
1979	78,263	+4.9	12,672	+0.5
1980	87,709	+12.1	14,231	+12.3
1981	98,461	+12.3	16,470	+15.7
1982	100,178	+1.7	17,509	+6.3
1983	101,515	+1.3	18,646	+6.5
1984	101,430	-0.1	20,285	+8.8
1985	109,670	+8.1	22,498	+10.9

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[3] Data for the years 1977 to 1984 were supplied by the Arizona Department of Corrections, Planning Bureau.

ARRESTS BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN

Arrests by race/ethnic origin in 1985 closely resembled the pattern established since 1980. In comparison with the 1980 population distribution, some ethnic minorities continue to figure disproportionately higher in the arrest statistics (see Table 5.5).

In 1985, Whites accounted for 84.3% of index crime arrests, but made up only 82.4% of the Arizona 1980 population.

Blacks accounted for 7.4% of index crime arrests and made up only 2.8% of the 1980 population.

American Indians made up 5.6% of the population and accounted for 8.0% of 1985 arrests. Hispanics accounted for 19.8% of arrests for index crimes in 1985, but only made up 16.2% of Arizona's 1980 population.

Table 5.5 Total Arrests vs. Population by Race/Ethnic Origin: Arizona 1985

RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN	TOTAL ARRESTS	% OF TOTAL ARRESTS	1980 % OF POPULATION
WHITE	151,492	84.3	82.4
BLACK	13,271	7.4	2.8
AMERICAN INDIAN, (INCLUDING ALASKAN NATIVE)	14,436	8.0	5.6
OTHER (INCLUDING ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER)	580	0.3	9.2
TOTALS	179,779	100.0	100.0
HISPANIC	35,565	19.8	16.2
NON-HISPANIC	144,214	80.2	83.8

Table 5.6 Index Crime Arrests and Clearances: Arizona, 1975 - 1985*

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
ARRESTS FOR INDEX CRIMES	29,009	27,980	28,988	29,111	31,291	34,907	37,818	39,899	39,858	41,511	47,636
CLEARANCES BY EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES	6,068	5,800	4,748	4,851	5,235	6,345	2,721	470	1,076	926	1,852
TOTALS	35,077	33,780	33,736	33,962	36,526	41,252	40,539	40,369	40,934	42,437	49,488

* Arrests and clearances may not necessarily relate to crimes reported in the same year. The table includes arson from 1979 through 1985.

CLEARANCES

Clearances of index crimes have averaged over 34,000 annually over the last 11 years. The numbers since 1980 have exceeded those recorded between 1975 and 1979 (see Table 5.6). There were 49,488 clearances of index crimes in 1985, up 16.6% over the previous year.

Ninety-six percent of clearances in 1985 were made up of arrests. The remainder were "clearances by exceptional circumstances" which occur in cases such as the death of a suspect or the unwillingness of the victim to prosecute.

COUNTY ARREST RATES

County arrest rates were calculated to determine if there is an arrest pattern similar to the crime rate pattern exhibited by counties with larger population groups. The Bureau of Justice Statistics Report to the Nation on Crime & Justice states that "counties with very high arrest rates tend to be urbanized, independent cities...which also have high crime rates; while counties with low arrest rates do not display a consistent pattern...."[4]

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[4] Op Cit, p. 53.

Figure 5 - 6

ARREST RATES BY COUNTY, PER 1,000 POPULATION: ARIZONA, 1985

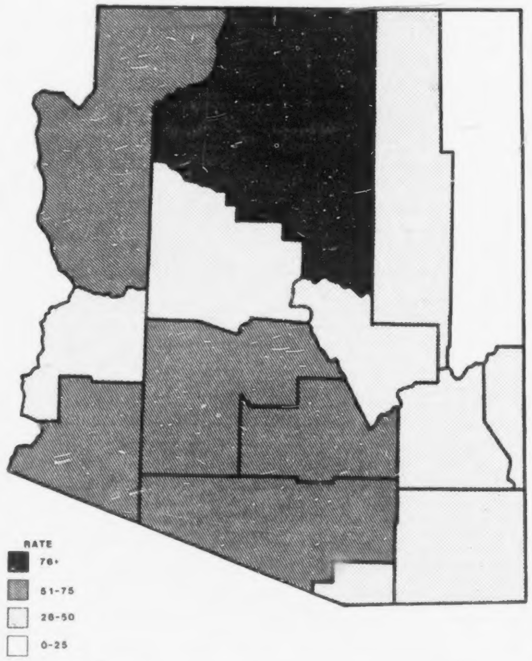
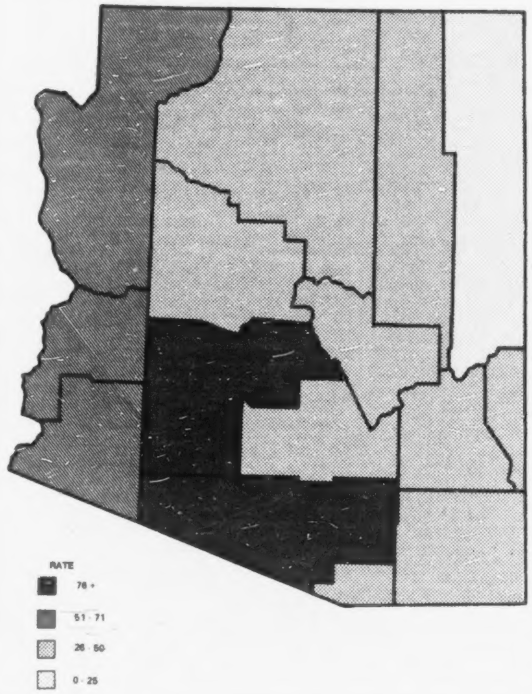


Figure 5 - 7

INDEX CRIME RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION BY COUNTY: ARIZONA, 1985



As shown in Figure 5-6, data for 1985 indicates that Coconino had the highest arrest rate of all 15 counties (a six-year annual average of 91.1 arrests per 1,000 population). The 1985 Coconino County crime rate of 58.6 was well below the arrest rate of 91.2. Maricopa County had the second highest arrest rate average (58.9). In 1985, the arrest rate for Maricopa County was 62.3, while the crime rate was 79.0. Pima, which has had one of the highest crime rates in the State, had an arrest rate of 44.9 which is considerably below the State average of 53.9.

Based on these comparisons, county arrest rates in Arizona do not necessarily follow the national pattern. Possible explanations include the following: arrests by Indian law enforcement agencies are not reported to the Arizona UCR program; arrests of visitors and temporary residents of Arizona are reported, but transients are not included in the population data used for calculating arrest rates; and disproportionate distribution of DUI arrests could noticeably affect arrest rates since DUI arrests represent a significant percentage of total arrests. Other factors such as the number of sworn personnel assigned to criminal investigations and internal agency policies may also have a significant impact on these rates. However, none of these have so far been studied in depth, and no substantive conclusions can be drawn.

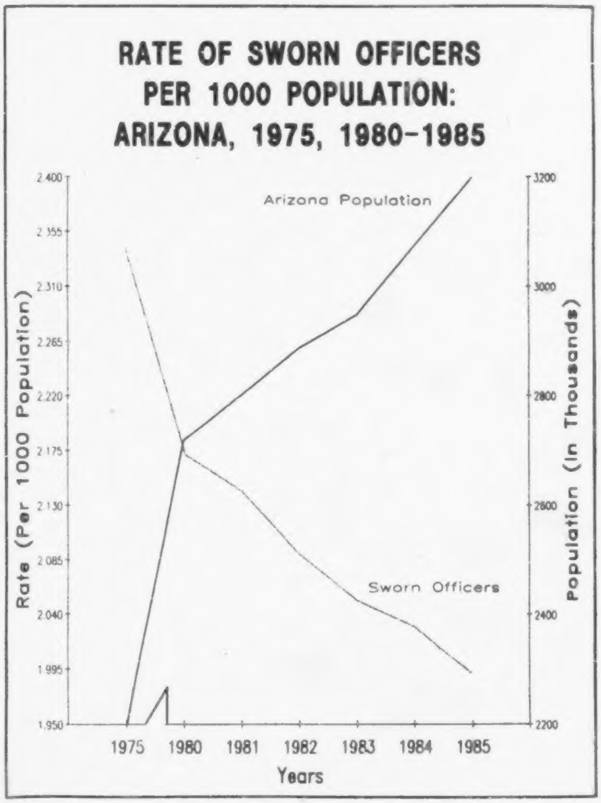
Section 6 ARIZONA LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY TRENDS

SIZE AND COMPOSITION OF PERSONNEL

Table 6.1 displays statistics on Arizona's law enforcement personnel and agency jurisdiction populations for 1985. The number of employees in Arizona's law enforcement agencies increased by 6.6% in 1985. During the same period, the State's population[1] increased by 4.1%. The 1985 increase in law enforcement employees topped last year's high of 4.6%.

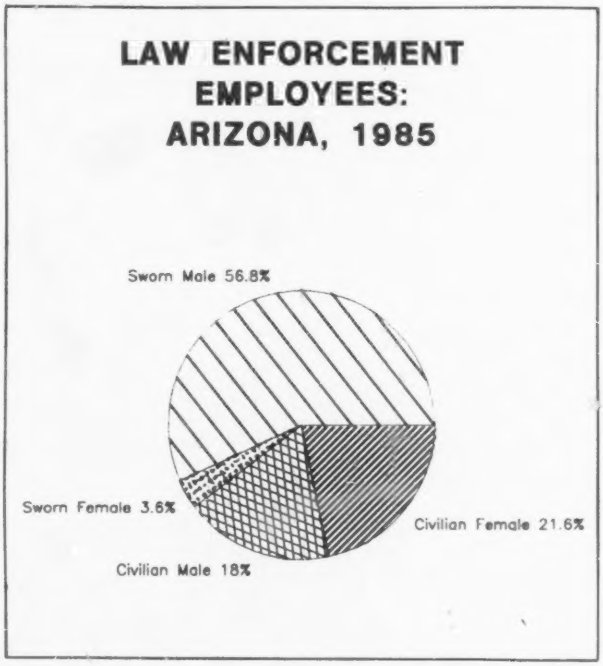
The ratio of law enforcement employees to population increased in 1985 from 2.65 employees per 1,000 population to 2.8; however, the rate of sworn officers to population continued to decrease.

Figure 6 - 1



Historically, employees of law enforcement agencies were almost exclusively males. While males still hold a majority of the positions, there has been a gradual increase in the percentage of positions held by females. In 1975, 84.2% of the positions in law enforcement agencies were filled by males. They now occupy 74.8% of the total. In 1985, female law enforcement agency employees increased by 10.9%, while males increased by only 5.9%. This reflects both the proportionately higher increase in civilian employees (of whom 55% are female) and a higher rate of increase in female officers (up 18%) in 1985.

Figure 6 - 2



As of 1983, there were 1.8 sworn employees for every civilian employee. In 1984, that number decreased to 1.7 sworn employees for every civilian employee. It now stands at 1.5 sworn for every civilian employee. In 1985, the increase in sworn employees was 2.6%, while the increase in civilians was 14.8%. This increase in the proportion of civilian employees continues a long-term trend reflecting law enforcement management's efforts to increase operational efficiency and effectiveness by use of civilian employees in general support and specialty positions rather than assigning so many sworn officers to non-enforcement positions. National statistics reflect a "civilianization" of police agencies as well, according to BJS.[2]

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[1] Estimates of populations were made by the Department of Economic Security, March, 1986.

[2] Bureau of Justice Statistics, Police Employment and Expenditure Trends, February 1986.

Table 6.1 Arizona's Full-time Law Enforcement Employees by Agency as of October 31, 1985

DEPARTMENT	SWORN		CIVILIAN		TOTAL EMPL.	SERVICE POPULATION	EMPLOY. RATE PER 1000 POP.
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE			
Apache County Sheriff's Office	18	1	5	6	30	46,780	0.64
Apache Junction Police Department	26	1	2	11	40	14,435	2.77
Avondale Police Department	15	1	1	5	22	9,749	2.26
Benson Police Department	7	1	2	4	14	4,540	3.08
Bisbee Police Department	13	3	2	5	23	8,050	2.86
Buckeye Police Department	11	2	0	5	18	3,854	4.67
Bullhead City Police Department	27	2	3	7	39	17,770	2.19
Casa Grande Police Department	35	1	1	16	53	15,980	3.32
Chandler Police Department	69	3	16	26	114	63,855	1.79
Chino Valley Police Department	6	0	0	2	8	3,840	2.08
Clarkdale Police Department	6	0	0	0	6	1,695	3.54
Clifton Police Department	5	0	0	0	5	4,195	1.19
Cochise County Sheriff's Office	55	1	25	24	105	33,315	3.15
Coconino County Sheriff's Office	63	12	3	26	104	37,370	2.78
Coolidge Public Safety Department	17	0	2	4	23	6,980	3.30
Cottonwood Police Department	14	0	2	7	23	5,025	4.58
Douglas Police Department	36	0	3	7	46	14,075	3.27
Duncan Police Department	2	0	1	0	3	680	4.41
Eagar Police Department	6	1	0	1	8	4,000	2.00
El Mirage Police Department	11	0	0	5	16	3,908	4.09
Eloy Police Department	15	1	5	4	25	6,650	3.76
Flagstaff Police Department	55	3	3	20	81	38,600	2.10
Florence Police Department	12	0	0	6	18	6,235	2.89
Fredonia Marshal's Office	3	0	0	0	3	1,190	2.52
Gila County Sheriff's Office	41	0	18	21	80	21,105	3.79
Gilbert Police Department	14	0	0	8	22	12,102	1.82
Glendale Police Department	155	11	28	43	237	123,238	1.92
Globe Police Department	15	0	0	5	20	6,285	3.18
Goodyear Police Department	8	1	0	5	14	4,595	3.05
Graham County Sheriff's Office	12	1	4	1	18	10,365	1.74
Greenlee County Sheriff's Office	12	0	7	1	20	3,825	5.23
Guadalupe Police Department	7	1	0	2	10	4,609	2.17
Hayden Police Department	7	0	0	1	8	1,150	6.96
Holbrook Police Department	15	1	0	5	21	5,890	3.57
Huachuca City Police Department	4	0	1	4	9	2,045	4.40
Jerome Police Department	2	0	0	0	2	470	4.26
Kearny Police Department	3	2	0	4	9	2,650	3.40
Kingman Police Department	28	2	0	14	44	10,515	4.18
La Paz County Sheriff's Office	24	3	0	5	32	11,640	2.75
Lake Havasu Police Department	35	1	0	5	41	17,880	2.29
Mammoth Police Department	4	0	0	2	6	1,820	3.30
Marana Police Department	6	0	0	1	7	2,095	3.34
Maricopa County Sheriff's Office	348	15	658	403	1,424	166,185	8.57
Mesa Police Department	267	14	51	112	444	233,033	1.91
Miami Police Department	9	1	0	3	13	2,530	5.14
Mohave County Sheriff's Office	45	2	5	18	70	26,435	2.65
Navajo County Sheriff's Office	35	3	7	19	64	45,320	1.41
Nogales Police Department	21	0	1	6	28	18,635	1.50
Oro Valley Police Department	12	1	0	2	15	2,870	5.23
Page Police Department	12	2	1	1	16	6,500	2.46
Paradise Valley Police Department	20	1	2	4	27	11,481	2.35
Parker Police Department	10	1	3	4	18	2,760	6.52
Patagonia Marshal's Office	2	0	0	0	2	1,115	1.79
Payson Police Department	14	0	1	6	21	7,030	2.99
Peoria Police Department	37	3	2	11	53	27,466	1.93
Phoenix Police Department	1,600	104	220	436	2,360	880,160	2.68
Pima County Sheriff's Office	289	26	233	196	744	235,085	3.16
Pima Police Department	2	0	0	0	2	1,790	1.12
Pinal County Sheriff's Office	87	9	39	32	167	40,750	4.10
Pinetop/Lakeside Police Department	7	2	1	1	11	2,335	4.71
Prescott Police Department	39	2	6	17	64	24,385	2.62
Prescott Valley Police Department	9	0	1	5	15	5,600	2.68
Safford Police Department	13	0	0	1	14	7,710	1.82
St. Johns Police Department	5	0	0	0	5	3,740	1.34
San Luis Police Department	8	0	0	6	14	2,480	5.65
Santa Cruz County Sheriff's Office	20	0	15	5	40	7,350	5.44
Scottsdale Police Department	143	4	18	56	221	108,402	2.04
Show Low Police Department	12	0	6	0	18	5,025	3.58
Sierra Vista Police Department	29	0	5	9	43	28,790	1.49
Snowflake Police Department	4	0	0	0	4	3,650	1.10
Somerton Police Department	7	0	2	3	12	6,675	1.80

Table 6.1 (Continued) Arizona's Full-time Law Enforcement Employees by Agency as of October 31, 1985

DEPARTMENT	SWORN		CIVILIAN		TOTAL EMPL.	SERVICE POPULATION	EMPLOY. RATE PER 1000 POP.
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE			
South Tucson Police Department	20	0	4	8	32	6,705	4.77
Springerville Police Department	5	1	0	1	7	1,880	3.72
Superior Police Department	9	0	4	0	13	4,600	2.83
Surprise Police Department	10	0	0	0	10	3,971	2.52
Taylor Police Department	1	0	0	0	1	1,995	0.50
Tempe Police Department	150	18	52	45	265	132,866	1.99
Thatcher Police Department	5	0	0	0	5	3,435	1.46
Tolleson Police Department	12	0	2	4	18	4,427	4.07
Tombstone Marshal's Office	3	1	0	1	5	1,765	2.83
Tucson Police Department	583	64	57	150	854	377,545	2.26
Wickenburg Police Department	9	0	2	1	12	3,814	3.15
Willcox Police Department	9	0	2	5	16	3,720	4.30
Williams Police Department	5	0	0	4	9	2,340	3.85
Winslow Police Department	14	1	1	9	25	8,085	3.09
Yavapai County Sheriff's Office	52	5	25	33	115	16,985	2.45
Youngtown Police Department	7	0	3	2	12	2,285	5.25
Yuma Police Department	77	4	5	16	102	49,980	2.04
SUBTOTALS	4,996	340	1,568	1,953	8,857	3,166,735	2.80
AGENCIES WITH UNMEASURED SERVICE POPULATIONS							
Arizona Dept. of Public Safety	857	36	282	282	1,457		
Arizona State University Pol. Dept.	28	3	9	8	48		
Arizona Western College Pol. Dept.	7	1	0	1	9		
Central Arizona College Pol. Dept.	6	0	0	2	8		
Northern Arizona University Pol.Dp.	17	0	4	4	25		
Pima Community College Pol. Dept.	16	1	0	4	21		
University of Arizona Police Dept.	32	2	16	8	58		
Yavapai Commun. Coll. Police Dept.	6	0	0	0	6		
SUBTOTALS	969	43	311	309	1,632		
TOTALS	5,965	383	1,879	2,262	10,489		

POLICE OFFICERS ASSAULTED

Reports of assaults on Arizona police officers increased by 12.2% in 1985, with a total of 1,743 assaults. Of the officers assaulted, 15.9% sustained personal injuries. Agencies within Maricopa County accounted for 72% of the assaults. Of all assaults on officers in 1985, 97.6% were cleared.

One officer was killed in the line of duty in 1985 as the result of an accident not related to an assault.

If more than one type of weapon is used to commit a single assault, only one is reflected in UCR data according to a hierarchy. The order of reporting precedence is reflected from left to right under "Type of Weapon" in Table 6.2.

Figure 6 - 3

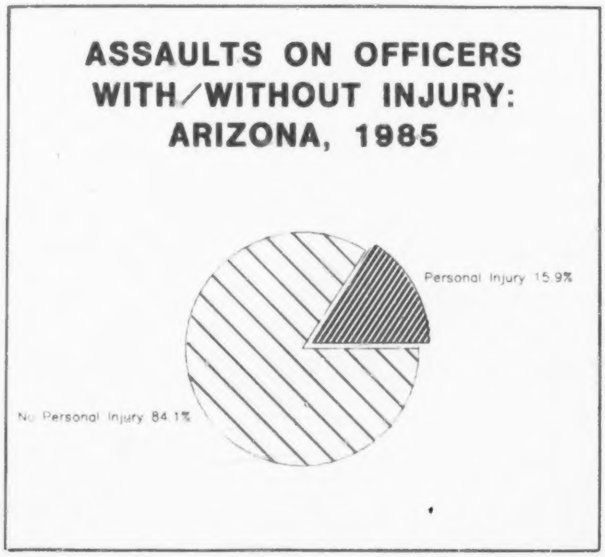


Table 6.2 Officers Assaulted by Activity: Arizona, 1985

	TYPE OF WEAPON					TYPE OF ASSIGNMENT							
						TWO MAN VEH.	ONE MAN VEHICLE		DETECTIVE SPECIAL ASSIGN		OTHER		POLICE ASSAULTS CLEARED
ACTIVITY	FIREARMS	KNIFE, CUTTING INSTRUMENT	OTHER DANGEROUS WEAPON	HANDS FISTS FEET	TOTALS		ALONE	ASSISTED	ALONE	ASSISTED	ALONE	ASSISTED	
Responding to disturbance calls	39	32	53	518	642	130	114	375	2	1	3	17	635
Burglaries	5	0	4	18	27	6	6	10	0	1	0	4	27
Robberies	0	0	0	8	8	2	0	5	0	0	0	1	8
Attempting other arrests	13	2	14	308	337	27	64	203	4	16	4	19	331
Civil disorder	0	0	1	26	27	1	4	19	0	1	2	0	25
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	1	4	6	173	184	9	49	91	1	1	10	23	177
Investigating suspicious persons	17	5	10	162	194	39	37	95	3	7	4	9	186
Ambush - no warning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mentally deranged	0	6	0	8	14	0	3	11	0	0	0	0	14
Traffic pursuits & stops	7	3	19	160	189	29	74	85	0	1	0	0	185
All Other	2	6	9	104	121	11	37	49	1	1	9	13	113
TOTALS	84	58	116	1,485	1,743	254	388	943	11	29	32	86	1,701
Personal Injury	6	8	32	231	277								
No Personal Injury	77	51	84	1,254	1,466								

Assaults on officers are most likely to occur in the late night and early morning hours. Approximately 39.8% occurred between 10:00 p.m. and 2:00 a.m., with a gradual tapering off after 2:00 a.m., and even fewer occurrences in the daylight hours.

Slightly more assaults occur in the warmer months. Just over 26.6% of the 1985 assaults occurred in the summer months of June, July and August. Assaults were most common when officers responded to civil or domestic disturbance calls and a majority involved officers who were patrolling alone but had requested assistance.

Most assaults (85.2%) were committed using hands, fists and/or feet as the weapon.

As shown in Figure 6-6, the rate of assaults on officers and the rate of aggravated assaults have followed a similar trend line. In the UCR system, assaults on officers are also recorded as aggravated assaults (an index crime), as long as they do not occur in conjunction with a more serious crime such as murder, rape or robbery. They are, however, tallied separately as "officers assaulted" regardless of surrounding circumstances.

An analysis of assaults on officers by county reveals a pattern similar to arrest rates. Agencies within Pinal and Maricopa Counties reported the highest rates of assaults on officers per population. Graham County was the only county with no agencies reporting assaults on officers. Santa Cruz and La Paz Counties had very low rates of assaults on officers.

Figure 6 - 4

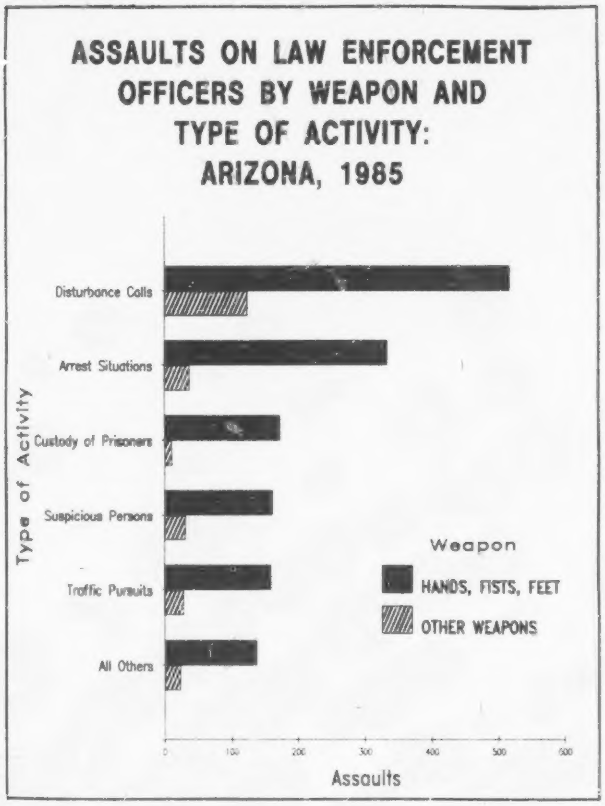


Figure 6 - 6

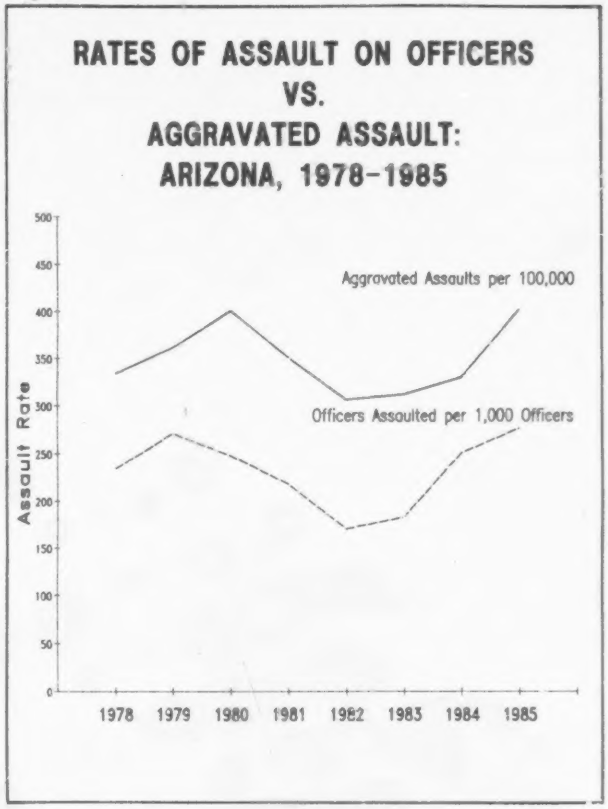


Figure 6 - 5

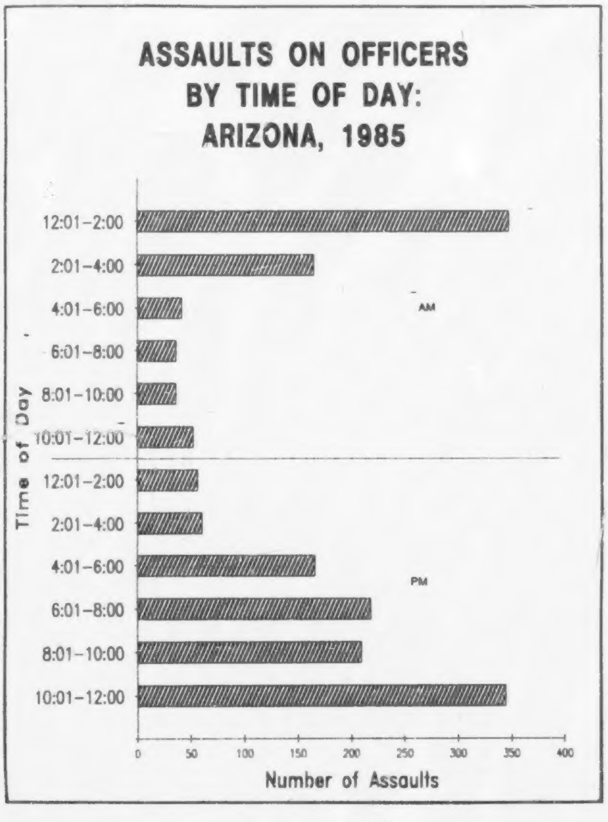
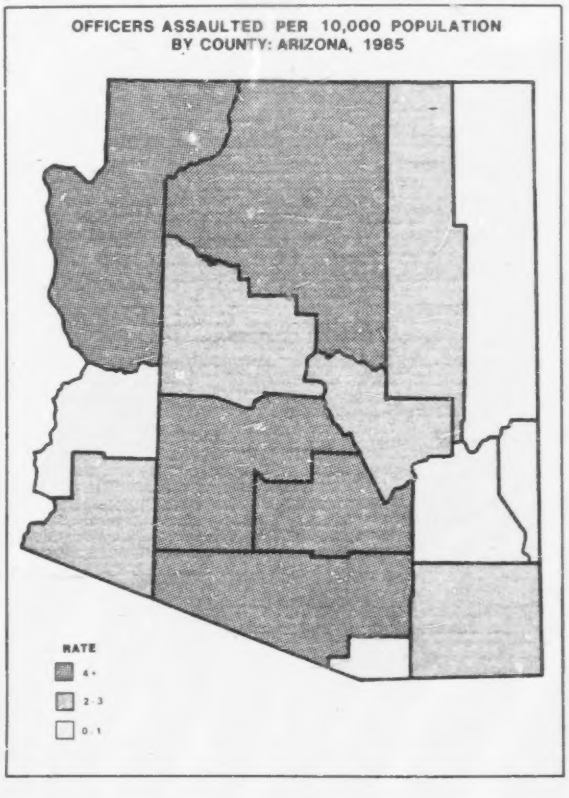


Figure 6 - 7


OFFICERS ASSAULTED PER 10,000 POPULATION BY COUNTY: ARIZONA, 1985
RATE
4+
2-3
0-1

Appendices

APPENDIX A: GLOSSARY

ARRESTS Taking into physical or other legal custody for committing an offense in a particular reporting jurisdiction.

ARREST RATE The number of arrests for a particular offense, or group of offenses, per 1,000 or 100,000 population.

CLEARANCES The number of cases in which a known criminal offense has resulted in the arrest, citation or summoning of a person in connection with the offense or in which a criminal offense has been "resolved" (location and identity of suspect known), but an arrest is not possible because of exceptional circumstances such as death of suspect or refusal of the victim to prosecute.

CLEARANCE RATE The number of clearances for a particular offense, or group of offenses, per 1,000 or 100,000 population.

CRIME INDEX The total of eight serious offenses (also called Index Crimes) used to measure the extent, fluctuation and distribution of crime in a given geographical area.

Crime Index Offenses are:

MURDER AND NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER (Used interchangeably with Homicide) Causing the death of another person without legal justification or excuse. This category excludes negligent manslaughter which is the killing of one human being by another through gross negligence.

RAPE Unlawful sexual intercourse with a female by force or without legal or factual consent. Attempts to commmit forcible rape are also included; however, statutory rape (without force) is not counted in this category.

ROBBERY Unlawful taking or attempted taking of property that is in the immediate possession of another, by force or threat of force.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT The unlawful intentional inflicting of serious bodily injury or unlawful threat or attempt to inflict bodily injury or death by means of a deadly or dangerous weapon with or without actual infliction of injury.

Excluded from this category are simple assaults which are Part II offenses. Simple assaults are the unlawful intentional inflicting of less than serious bodily injury without a deadly or dangerous weapon, or an attempt or threat to inflict bodily injury without a deadly or dangerous weapon.

BURGLARY Unlawful entry of any fixed structure, vehicle, or vessel used for regular residence, industry, or business, with or without force, with the intent to commit a felony or larceny.

LARCENY-THEFTS Unlawful taking or attempted taking of property other than a motor vehicle from the possession of another by stealth, without force or without deceit, with intent to permanently deprive the owner of the property.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT Unlawful taking or attempted taking of a self-propelled road vehicle owned by another with the intent of depriving the owner of it permanently or temporarily.

ARSON Intentional damaging or destruction of property or attempted damaging or destruction by means of fire or explosion without the consent of the owner, or of one's own property or that of another by fire or explosives with or without the intent to defraud.

CRIME RATE The number of index crimes reported to the police for each 1,000 or 100,000 population. A crime rate may be considered a victim risk rate in that it demonstrates the known risk of becoming a victim of crime.

PART I OFFENSES (Used interchangeably with Index Crimes) The first of two main categories of crimes within a crime classification system established for crime reporting purposes. Part I Offenses are by their nature more serious. All crimes included in the Crime Index are Part I offenses and are tabulated monthly as "actual offenses."

PART II OFFENSES The second of two main categories of crimes; not included in the Crime Index. They include simple assaults; forgery and counterfeiting; fraud; embezzlement; stolen property-buying, receiving, possessing; vandalism; weapons-carrying, possessing, etc.; prostitution and commercial vice; sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution); drug abuse violations; gambling; offenses against family and children; driving under the influence; liquor laws; disorderly conduct; vagrancy; curfew and loitering laws (juveniles); runaways (juveniles); all other offenses (except traffic). Part II offenses are tabulated in the form of persons arrested and charged by municipal, county and state agencies on a monthly basis.

PROPERTY CRIMES The second of two sub-groupings of Index Crimes, including burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft and arson combined. These do not involve the use or threat of force against a person.

VIOLENT CRIMES The first of two sub-groupings of Index Crimes, including murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault combined. These crimes may result in injury or death of a person. Robbery is considered a violent crime because it involves the use or threat of force against a person.

GLOSSARY SOURCES

FBI Uniform Crime Reports; Bureau of Justice Statistics Dictionary of Criminal Justice Data Terminology, 1981 cited in U. S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics Report to the Nation on Crime and Justice, Oct. 1983.

The definitions used here are based on general usage for ease of understanding and do not conform strictly to terms/definitions used in the Arizona Criminal Code and the Uniform Crime Reporting definitions which are found in U.S. Dept. of Justice, FBI, Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook, Washington, D.C., 1980.

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APPENDIX C: TABLES

TABLE 1
Index Crimes by County: Arizona, 1985

INDEX OFFENSES	Apache	Cochise	Coconino	Gila	Graham	Greenlee	La Paz	Maricopa	Mohave	Navajo	Pima	Pinal	Santa Cruz	Yavapai	Yuma	Totals
CRIMINAL HOMICIDE																
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter																
TOTALS	**2**	**8**	**4**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**141**	**8**	**3**	**51**	**12**	**1**	**4**	**14**	**252**
FORCIBLE RAPE																
Rape by Force	3	8	11	0	1	1	4	685	15	12	252	33	2	13	26	1,066
Attempts to Commit	0	3	14	0	0	0	0	223	6	4	107	7	2	4	6	376
TOTALS	**3**	**11**	**25**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**4**	**908**	**21**	**16**	**359**	**40**	**4**	**17**	**32**	**1,442**
ROBBERY																
Firearm	0	9	16	1	1	0	4	1,138	22	4	590	26	2	10	12	1,835
Knife or Cutting Inst.	0	4	4	0	0	0	2	454	4	2	154	6	1	3	17	651
Other Danger. Weap.	0	3	6	0	0	1	2	238	2	1	111	9	1	3	6	383
Strong Arm (Hands, etc.)	1	10	33	2	0	0	2	1,282	19	9	345	37	2	16	33	1,791
TOTALS	**1**	**26**	**59**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**10**	**3,112**	**47**	**16**	**1,200**	**78**	**6**	**32**	**68**	**4,660**
ASSAULT																
Firearm	10	30	25	12	2	8	6	2,045	66	25	1,106	111	7	31	23	3,516
Knife or Cutting Inst.	7	22	47	4	3	3	5	1,542	26	20	534	122	5	27	50	2,417
Other Danger. Weap.	8	27	25	2	7	3	14	2,422	74	26	540	100	6	21	71	3,346
Hands, etc., aggravated	42	143	159	37	54	10	65	1,228	436	74	646	271	21	80	120	3,386
TOTALS	**67**	**222**	**256**	**55**	**66**	**24**	**90**	**7,246**	**602**	**145**	**2,826**	**604**	**39**	**159**	**264**	**12,665**
VIOLENT CRIMES SUBTOTAL	**73**	**267**	**344**	**58**	**70**	**26**	**106**	**11,407**	**678**	**180**	**4,436**	**734**	**50**	**212**	**378**	**19,019**
BURGLARY																
Forcible Entry	87	799	472	138	58	55	126	23,921	751	429	9,094	867	464	514	692	38,467
Unlawful Entry	65	281	341	93	54	39	31	11,073	475	165	2,716	461	32	294	359	16,479
Attempted Forc. Entry	3	28	85	9	3	3	11	2,443	97	47	1,490	116	83	39	81	4,538
TOTALS	**155**	**1,108**	**898**	**240**	**115**	**97**	**168**	**37,437**	**1,323**	**641**	**13,300**	**1,444**	**579**	**847**	**1,132**	**59,484**
LARCENY-THEFT TOTALS	**340**	**2,426**	**3,594**	**662**	**457**	**100**	**448**	**84,389**	**2,475**	**1,602**	**28,569**	**3,585**	**742**	**1,995**	**3,487**	**134,871**
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT																
Autos	7	104	89	16	11	3	25	3,901	159	42	1,079	145	36	77	187	5,881
Trucks	2	78	44	15	6	4	8	1,999	50	22	500	51	36	67	21	2,903
Motorcycles	1	55	24	4	11	0	11	1,248	82	10	528	87	13	35	39	2,148
Other Vehicles	2	23	16	0	1	3	6	680	14	11	467	14	1	23	12	1,273
TOTALS	**12**	**260**	**173**	**35**	**29**	**10**	**50**	**7,828**	**305**	**85**	**2,574**	**297**	**86**	**202**	**259**	**12,205**
ARSON																
Structural	0	29	21	3	3	7	1	482	20	7	207	20	5	14	20	839
Mobile	2	8	7	3	1	0	2	451	18	1	89	10	1	4	1	598
All Other	3	7	3	1	0	1	3	287	14	2	70	35	0	12	11	449
TOTALS	**5**	**44**	**31**	**7**	**4**	**8**	**6**	**1,220**	**52**	**10**	**366**	**65**	**6**	**30**	**32**	**1,886**
PROPERTY CRIMES SUBTOTAL	**512**	**3,838**	**4,696**	**944**	**605**	**215**	**672**	**130,874**	**4,155**	**2,338**	**44,809**	**5,391**	**1,413**	**3,074**	**4,910**	**208,446**
TOTALS	**585**	**4,105**	**5,040**	**1,002**	**675**	**241**	**778**	**142,281**	**4,833**	**2,518**	**49,245**	**6,125**	**1,463**	**3,286**	**5,288**	**227,465**

MANSLAUGHTER BY NEG.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	11
OTHER ASSAULTS (SIMPLE)	36	288	541	141	49	21	37	12,926	264	175	6,892	966	42	277	367	23,022

TABLE 2
Crime Index Frequency Distribution by Circumstance and Month: Arizona, 1985

INDEX OFFENSES	TOTALS	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
ROBBERY	4,660	441	342	347	340	395	324	373	380	384	428	421	485
Highway (Street/Alley, etc.)	2,332	188	161	189	172	186	173	202	175	204	228	218	236
Commercial House	822	77	74	65	62	78	46	57	78	66	76	78	65
Gas or Service Station	197	25	11	11	12	15	16	8	12	15	21	24	27
Convenience Store	454	53	35	24	31	39	26	33	35	36	34	50	58
Residence	504	63	31	36	45	37	32	44	51	38	45	26	56
Bank	123	8	10	8	7	19	16	8	9	7	6	10	15
Miscellaneous	228	27	20	14	11	21	15	21	20	18	18	15	28
BURGLARY	59,484	5,017	4,233	4,804	4,634	4,618	4,530	5,339	5,356	5,239	5,301	5,055	5,358
Residence	42,017	3,544	3,041	3,385	3,209	3,294	3,124	3,771	3,769	3,774	3,770	3,625	3,711
Night (6PM-6AM)	11,109	936	818	915	774	908	901	1,064	1,033	987	930	850	993
Day (6AM-6PM)	16,070	1,378	1,203	1,373	1,308	1,329	1,069	1,227	1,323	1,422	1,610	1,507	1,321
Unknown	14,838	1,230	1,020	1,097	1,127	1,057	1,154	1,480	1,413	1,365	1,230	1,268	1,397
Non-residence	17,467	1,473	1,192	1,419	1,425	1,324	1,406	1,568	1,587	1,465	1,531	1,430	1,647
Night (6PM-6AM)	7,148	614	482	575	594	514	600	667	673	586	599	581	663
Day (6AM-6PM)	2,638	229	194	241	216	190	170	242	216	200	258	220	262
Unknown	7,681	630	516	603	615	620	636	659	698	679	674	629	722
LARCENY-THEFT EX.VEHICLE	134,871	11,365	10,351	11,527	10,706	10,692	10,262	11,738	12,033	11,543	11,885	10,840	11,929
Over $200	40,915	3,576	3,139	3,451	3,234	3,246	3,133	3,692	3,651	3,513	3,506	3,213	3,561
$50-$200	40,276	3,359	3,218	3,466	3,436	3,461	3,261	3,492	3,625	3,348	3,440	2,948	3,222
Under $50	53,680	4,430	3,994	4,610	4,036	3,985	3,868	4,554	4,757	4,682	4,939	4,679	5,146
Pocket Picking	437	35	36	42	47	43	43	28	38	26	28	31	40
Purse Snatching	629	45	59	60	45	44	45	62	54	42	63	50	60
Shoplifting	30,731	2,614	2,448	2,735	2,362	2,354	2,127	2,459	2,625	2,455	2,742	2,787	3,023
From Motor Vehicle	20,195	1,731	1,568	1,620	1,555	1,576	1,533	1,788	1,783	1,754	1,758	1,617	1,912
Motor Vehicle Parts	23,110	2,025	1,820	1,991	1,745	1,875	1,909	2,155	2,065	1,941	1,988	1,779	1,817
Bicycles	15,950	1,219	1,139	1,401	1,351	1,244	1,272	1,465	1,602	1,607	1,515	1,116	1,019
From Buildings	12,588	1,120	1,099	1,131	1,015	973	929	985	1,049	1,010	1,070	1,043	1,164
Coin-Operated Machines	1,123	94	71	82	71	89	74	84	79	124	122	119	114
All Others	30,108	2,482	2,111	2,465	2,515	2,494	2,330	2,712	2,738	2,584	2,599	2,298	2,780
TOTALS	199,015	16,823	14,926	16,678	15,680	15,705	15,116	17,450	17,769	17,166	17,614	16,316	17,772

TABLE 3
Dollar Value of Property Stolen, by Offense and Month: Arizona, 1985

INDEX OFFENSES	TOTALS	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
HOMICIDE	33,128	0	2,148	0	0	3,000	500	16	1,500	0	894	25,000	70
FORCIBLE RAPE	39,704	631	2,318	3,120	543	8,078	3,731	3,738	7,977	980	3,855	1,511	3,222
ROBBERY													
Highway	1,167,242	60,084	66,369	56,864	77,418	89,981	54,715	161,527	132,149	115,488	116,640	102,949	136,058
Commercial House	696,515	25,202	110,736	45,767	80,284	101,136	20,008	13,727	109,665	27,420	73,130	51,996	36,444
Gas or Serv. Station	85,723	3,648	1,120	1,464	780	938	8,769	1,998	44,624	4,065	5,544	8,959	3,814
Convenience Store	100,798	11,396	5,855	11,390	17,691	2,070	1,608	2,068	3,400	26,779	5,124	4,082	9,335
Residence	581,535	17,454	15,477	16,916	45,509	31,739	56,510	92,612	42,144	31,972	51,297	145,815	32,090
Bank	462,338	14,603	65,013	21,797	13,586	57,893	21,974	43,040	132,420	24,996	9,494	23,401	34,121
Miscellaneous	239,776	8,201	5,889	13,515	9,572	13,393	104,801	22,928	8,219	1,279	9,243	3,045	39,691
TOTAL ROBBERY	3,333,927	140,588	270,459	167,713	244,840	297,150	268,385	337,900	472,621	231,999	270,472	340,247	291,553
BURGLARY													
Residence	42,892,651	3,655,095	3,036,178	3,755,412	2,991,102	3,135,539	3,043,600	3,788,369	3,606,907	4,046,593	3,800,599	3,703,007	4,330,250
Night (6PM-6AM)	11,053,743	930,891	832,205	903,974	835,370	779,022	836,598	861,995	1,036,639	1,062,586	918,369	960,795	1,095,299
Day (6AM-6PM)	16,358,264	1,407,253	1,183,083	1,624,811	1,149,500	1,272,496	941,260	1,300,812	1,219,294	1,643,196	1,524,624	1,520,167	1,571,768
Unknown	15,480,644	1,316,951	1,020,890	1,226,627	1,006,232	1,084,021	1,265,742	1,625,562	1,350,974	1,340,811	1,357,606	1,222,045	1,663,183
Non-Residence	18,986,106	1,531,193	1,496,604	1,857,760	1,323,327	1,452,692	1,415,331	2,144,287	1,369,068	1,720,294	1,475,534	1,769,772	1,430,244
Night (6PM-6AM)	8,134,575	639,758	760,972	736,209	531,450	636,067	578,594	1,257,112	541,383	773,020	590,015	567,472	522,443
Day (6AM-6PM)	1,737,650	129,534	132,008	99,269	77,542	135,360	110,696	71,887	89,879	106,302	167,956	527,497	89,720
Unknown	9,113,881	761,901	603,624	1,022,202	714,335	681,265	726,041	815,288	737,806	840,972	717,563	674,803	818,081
TOTAL BURGLARY	61,878,757	5,186,288	4,532,782	5,613,172	4,314,429	4,588,231	4,458,931	5,932,656	4,975,975	5,766,887	5,276,133	5,472,779	5,760,494
LARCENY													
Pocket Picking	90,497	10,722	19,647	4,585	6,837	6,609	8,721	4,468	8,522	5,509	3,587	2,943	8,347
Purse Snatching	127,608	4,350	6,809	7,513	4,597	5,237	9,678	12,918	44,008	4,304	12,630	7,059	8,505
Shop Lifting	1,335,102	98,174	113,237	116,269	90,947	194,086	81,611	77,294	93,220	88,924	128,227	122,705	130,408
From Motor Vehicle	8,766,644	734,998	700,612	702,534	813,229	669,630	634,370	827,398	669,099	698,578	671,440	705,109	939,647
Vehicle Part/Access.	4,749,636	397,238	364,964	410,752	361,780	368,478	379,276	457,018	455,511	407,174	386,117	350,988	410,340
Bicycles	2,685,042	247,027	202,042	226,778	222,907	198,473	207,074	232,728	274,964	268,284	253,122	183,903	167,740
From Buildings	8,295,601	570,656	786,805	1,087,022	587,528	397,846	497,047	594,841	569,491	511,717	1,707,198	492,020	493,430
Coin Operated Machines	172,259	88,497	5,609	9,164	5,441	8,987	4,938	9,771	8,533	8,712	8,583	6,216	7,808
All Other	21,888,476	2,021,698	1,443,998	2,385,590	1,570,347	1,807,403	1,819,452	1,998,618	1,527,773	1,936,178	2,288,971	1,216,514	1,871,934
$200 And Over	42,917,672	3,749,645	3,249,569	4,501,426	3,239,274	3,231,365	3,249,480	3,744,993	3,182,322	3,471,628	5,003,950	2,698,878	3,595,142
$50 To $200	4,136,487	350,799	310,839	362,459	335,719	321,437	308,225	377,095	380,914	372,032	372,213	308,880	335,875
Under $50	1,056,706	72,916	83,315	86,322	88,620	103,947	84,462	92,966	87,885	85,720	83,712	79,699	107,142
TOTAL LARCENY	48,110,865	4,173,360	3,643,723	4,950,207	3,663,613	3,656,749	3,642,167	4,215,054	3,651,121	3,929,380	5,459,875	3,087,457	4,038,159
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	47,745,982	3,968,731	3,679,999	4,005,629	3,567,697	3,241,386	3,651,081	4,487,353	4,615,032	4,238,800	4,228,627	3,653,019	4,408,628
TOTAL STOLEN PROPERTY	161,142,363	13,469,598	12,131,429	14,739,841	11,791,122	11,794,594	12,024,795	14,976,717	13,724,226	14,168,046	15,239,856	12,580,013	14,502,126

TABLE 4
Dollar Value of Property Stolen and Recovered, by Type and Month: Arizona, 1985

	TOTALS	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
STOLEN													
Currency, Notes, etc.	9,692,740	608,884	580,350	566,795	795,195	700,969	800,981	978,909	877,391	688,820	1,667,441	634,655	792,350
Jewelry/Precious Metals	23,572,477	1,682,725	1,836,685	2,529,762	1,377,863	1,667,269	1,495,109	2,554,947	1,736,408	2,135,397	2,707,640	1,808,756	2,039,916
Clothing and Furs	2,717,703	252,941	222,018	226,776	211,422	160,755	147,918	168,805	215,704	197,648	207,948	190,592	515,176
Locally Stolen Vehicles	50,010,619	4,026,205	3,870,549	4,197,267	3,787,753	3,505,206	3,793,366	4,717,003	4,808,964	4,507,127	4,352,761	3,844,194	4,600,224
Office Equipment	3,692,748	408,544	224,684	263,816	263,778	218,750	346,296	288,654	274,368	452,437	349,102	276,949	325,370
TV, Radios, Stereo, etc.	19,908,721	1,833,525	1,580,331	1,766,228	1,333,729	1,565,718	1,380,698	1,709,329	1,592,222	1,758,001	1,973,967	1,630,114	1,784,859
Firearms	3,416,937	275,146	237,598	353,324	305,820	253,605	214,142	281,774	296,116	327,991	281,706	325,524	264,191
Household Items	5,038,140	393,120	365,896	349,914	432,004	364,274	357,756	423,308	490,317	494,458	423,108	476,191	467,794
Consumable Items	1,161,450	84,146	83,586	149,040	70,561	72,364	79,343	87,830	125,853	92,465	107,474	101,005	107,783
Livestock	1,242,466	294,115	219,424	171,790	50,181	33,058	272,900	67,595	27,628	33,515	11,888	30,487	29,885
Miscellaneous	40,688,362	3,610,247	2,910,308	4,165,129	3,162,816	3,252,626	3,136,246	3,698,563	3,279,255	3,480,187	3,156,821	3,261,546	3,574,578
TOTAL STOLEN	161,142,363	13,469,598	12,131,429	14,739,841	11,791,122	11,794,594	12,024,795	14,976,717	13,724,226	14,168,046	15,239,856	12,580,013	14,502,126
RECOVERED													
Currency, Notes, etc.	480,276	33,162	18,802	36,703	42,706	31,591	26,582	82,540	48,763	16,666	58,134	37,697	46,930
Jewelry/Precious Notes	1,530,944	41,096	50,538	48,465	50,909	101,397	49,770	62,551	73,133	59,979	90,948	801,362	100,796
Clothing and Furs	458,197	42,349	22,917	27,727	37,604	22,018	42,448	32,906	27,127	24,418	30,849	23,038	124,796
Locally Stolen Vehicles	31,989,698	2,666,760	2,293,870	2,692,090	2,519,076	2,250,067	2,202,672	2,542,617	3,072,367	3,045,743	2,924,364	2,855,180	2,924,892
Office Equipment	246,232	44,254	3,827	34,605	13,847	14,060	21,007	45,656	8,548	11,572	18,726	21,775	8,355
TV, Radios, Stereo, etc.	969,891	76,347	62,747	61,093	65,346	90,098	75,899	84,874	78,974	117,722	87,933	72,128	96,730
Firearms	269,575	12,363	12,943	16,658	54,587	18,988	12,661	19,130	17,144	23,039	22,869	30,631	28,562
Household Items	257,977	9,550	9,450	16,621	40,593	9,776	24,652	36,077	15,953	19,631	14,556	19,525	41,593
Consumable Items	187,393	13,830	13,768	13,593	15,158	12,763	9,149	10,329	41,877	11,287	15,639	13,406	16,594
Livestock	238,185	1,769	200,792	2,815	239	3,227	694	3,264	12,078	6,597	1,818	371	4,521
Miscellaneous	4,285,889	232,143	242,152	594,991	355,219	387,797	322,858	449,850	391,907	378,133	233,141	293,074	404,624
TOTAL RECOVERED	40,914,257	3,173,623	2,931,806	3,545,361	3,195,284	2,941,782	2,788,392	3,369,794	3,787,871	3,714,787	3,498,977	4,168,187	3,798,393

TABLE 5
Juvenile Male Arrests, by Offense and Age: Arizona, 1985

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	UNDER 10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	TOTAL JUVENILES
PART I							
MURDER AND NON-NEG. MANSLAUGHTER	0	0	2	2	2	3	9
MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE	0	0	1	2	1	0	4
FORCIBLE RAPE	0	0	2	6	12	21	41
ROBBERY	3	11	48	33	47	52	194
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	13	49	139	105	163	205	674
BURGLARY	125	288	767	608	550	591	2,929
LARCENY-THEFT (NON-VEHICLE)	435	1,283	2,425	1,466	1,516	1,299	8,424
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	11	35	191	123	147	139	646
ARSON	32	34	51	20	18	12	167
PART I SUBTOTALS	**619**	**1,700**	**3,626**	**2,365**	**2,456**	**2,322**	**13,088**
PART II							
OTHER ASSAULTS-SIMPLE	51	109	288	198	242	235	1,123
FORGERY AND COUNTERFEITING	1	0	7	14	13	49	84
FRAUD	0	2	13	5	4	13	37
EMBEZZLEMENT	0	1	6	3	6	4	20
STOLEN PROPERTY	3	13	54	58	65	76	269
VANDALISM	196	351	509	278	239	230	1,803
WEAPONS-CARRYING, POSSESSING	6	15	74	66	63	91	315
PROSTITUTION AND COMM. VICE	0	0	0	0	3	3	6
SEX OFFENSES	14	43	135	53	67	51	363
DRUGS (SALE OR MANUFACTURE)	2	8	49	41	47	82	229
DRUGS (POSSESSION)	9	82	337	374	398	496	1,696
GAMBLING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY	0	3	1	8	3	10	25
DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE	5	3	5	21	92	191	317
LIQUOR LAWS	9	24	242	530	1,158	1,900	3,863
DRUNKENNESS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	45	64	249	203	240	293	1,094
VAGRANCY	2	4	18	9	6	16	55
ALL OTHER (NON-TRAFFIC)	112	260	827	612	712	708	3,231
CURFEW AND LOITERING	8	103	474	444	570	568	2,167
RUNAWAYS	29	115	409	333	281	184	1,351
PART II SUBTOTALS	**492**	**1,200**	**3,697**	**3,250**	**4,209**	**5,200**	**18,048**
TOTALS	**1,111**	**2,900**	**7,323**	**5,615**	**6,665**	**7,522**	**31,136**

TABLE 6
Juvenile Female Arrests, by Offense and Age: Arizona, 1985

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	UNDER 10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	TOTAL JUVENILES
PART I							
MURDER AND NON-NEG. MANSLAUGHTER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
FORCIBLE RAPE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ROBBERY	0	0	5	2	6	13	26
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	1	7	28	27	23	28	114
BURGLARY	10	38	115	83	51	39	336
LARCENY-THEFT (NON-VEHICLE)	109	449	1,033	637	618	525	3,371
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	1	5	30	31	29	13	109
ARSON	1	4	11	8	2	0	26
PART I SUBTOTALS	122	503	1,222	788	730	618	3,983
PART II							
OTHER ASSAULTS-SIMPLE	5	33	158	101	89	66	452
FORGERY AND COUNTERFEITING	0	1	5	3	12	3	24
FRAUD	0	0	2	4	6	5	17
EMBEZZLEMENT	0	0	1	1	4	0	6
STOLEN PROPERTY	4	2	7	2	2	4	21
VANDALISM	18	33	67	33	40	29	220
WEAPONS-CARRYING, POSSESSING	0	1	5	5	5	7	23
PROSTITUTION AND COMM. VICE	1	0	7	7	7	6	28
SEX OFFENSES	0	2	10	9	2	5	28
DRUGS (SALE OR MANUFACTURE)	0	0	11	11	15	11	48
DRUGS (POSSESSION)	0	28	123	78	110	98	437
BOOKMAKING-HORSE, SPORT BOOK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NUMBERS AND LOTTERY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ALL OTHER GAMBLING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GAMBLING SUBTOTALS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE	0	1	2	3	17	34	57
LIQUOR LAWS	2	11	179	275	452	455	1,374
DRUNKENNESS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	12	24	101	78	68	54	337
VAGRANCY	0	1	5	4	5	7	22
ALL OTHER (NON-TRAFFIC)	15	101	503	446	366	231	1,662
CURFEW AND LOITERING	1	41	225	176	196	142	781
RUNAWAYS	15	93	643	490	371	215	1,827
PART II SUBTOTALS	73	372	2,055	1,726	1,768	1,372	7,366
TOTALS	195	875	3,277	2,514	2,498	1,990	11,349

TABLE 7
Adult Male Arrests by Offense and Age: Arizona, 1985

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-OVER	TOTAL ADULTS
PART I																	
MURDER AND NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	7	4	5	9	8	7	8	25	20	8	10	7	2	0	1	3	124
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	18
FORCIBLE RAPE	8	12	13	21	9	21	23	69	37	37	18	5	4	4	1	0	282
ROBBERY	68	69	66	48	39	42	46	153	114	55	28	11	6	3	1	2	751
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	184	225	200	233	222	217	195	827	641	422	280	168	110	71	35	34	4,064
BURGLARY	483	414	265	257	227	194	168	608	376	182	97	67	28	13	6	4	3,389
LARCENY-THEFT	1,264	1,043	930	782	639	641	565	2,283	1,705	1,219	731	493	421	277	247	391	13,631
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	133	58	61	41	29	42	34	120	83	53	25	23	9	9	0	3	723
ARSON	13	7	8	6	6	1	7	24	21	10	6	3	4	0	1	2	119
PART I SUBTOTALS	2,160	1,832	1,549	1,398	1,180	1,166	1,047	4,115	2,998	1,989	1,196	778	584	377	292	440	23,101
PART II																	
OTHER ASSAULTS-SIMPLE	216	276	341	381	442	409	398	1,824	1,304	813	452	272	162	98	55	47	7,490
FORGERY & COUNTERFEITING	31	37	30	38	30	13	22	88	66	35	19	6	4	6	0	0	425
FRAUD	36	27	27	40	29	41	29	157	155	133	74	30	24	17	10	4	833
EMBEZZLEMENT	9	4	5	9	6	10	3	33	17	15	9	3	0	1	0	2	126
STOLEN PROPERTY	54	46	34	36	33	33	25	105	94	43	27	12	9	5	1	2	559
VANDALISM	192	201	177	168	162	170	146	554	365	220	107	44	38	19	9	23	2,595
WEAPONS	102	80	77	112	88	60	80	306	196	144	85	59	21	17	23	10	1,460
PROSTITUTION AND COMMERCIAL VICE	8	9	15	12	22	13	17	68	40	31	17	9	5	4	6	6	282
SEX OFFENSES	79	74	95	89	98	100	110	450	370	277	211	126	85	68	42	40	2,314
DRUGS (SALE OR MANUFACTURE)	99	91	91	114	92	104	92	425	289	163	67	34	15	11	3	5	1,695
DRUGS (POSSESSION)	636	622	627	578	529	535	541	1,907	1,015	481	200	81	34	15	8	5	7,814
ALL GAMBLING	0	2	2	1	0	0	1	11	6	6	3	1	2	1	5	1	42
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY	19	14	13	12	13	18	13	91	69	56	31	20	5	7	10	3	394
DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE	457	707	989	1,148	1,151	1,239	1,221	5,441	3,750	2,670	1,687	1,225	864	636	386	353	23,932
LIQUOR LAWS	2,139	1,456	732	614	467	468	412	1,639	1,322	1,060	784	569	518	323	275	171	12,949
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	394	539	594	586	531	520	504	2,093	1,284	880	577	361	268	164	87	109	9,491
VAGRANCY	63	85	81	59	68	71	61	229	197	145	77	70	45	32	16	11	1,310
ALL OTHER EXCEPT TRAFFIC	1,038	1,141	1,155	1,093	1,081	1,022	945	3,526	2,454	1,536	1,015	669	483	332	209	212	17,911
PART II SUBTOTALS	5,572	5,411	5,085	5,090	4,842	4,826	4,620	18,947	12,993	8,716	5,442	3,591	2,582	1,756	1,145	1,004	91,622
TOTALS	7,732	7,243	6,634	6,488	6,022	5,992	5,667	23,062	15,991	10,705	6,638	4,369	3,166	2,133	1,437	1,444	114,723

TABLE 8
Adult Female Arrests by Offense and Age: Arizona, 1985

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-OVER	TOTAL ADULTS
PART I																	
MURDER AND NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	2	2	2	1	0	1	1	0	15
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
FORCIBLE RAPE	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
ROBBERY	9	6	5	7	5	9	7	27	14	10	2	2	0	2	0	0	105
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	20	12	24	22	25	33	23	129	83	38	29	20	9	10	3	1	481
BURGLARY	23	28	43	27	17	13	23	91	51	33	20	9	1	4	0	1	384
LARCENY-THEFT	436	343	355	366	308	288	259	1,177	792	561	366	280	247	189	147	260	6,374
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	6	10	8	4	3	6	4	11	8	6	7	3	1	0	1	1	79
ARSON	1	1	1	0	3	2	1	1	4	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	22
PART II SUBTOTALS	**496**	**400**	**437**	**427**	**362**	**351**	**317**	**1,440**	**954**	**654**	**427**	**318**	**260**	**206**	**152**	**263**	**7,464**
PART II																	
OTHER ASSAULTS-SIMPLE	47	51	57	54	54	49	56	223	141	85	69	35	22	14	7	4	968
FORGERY & COUNTERFEITING	13	15	15	15	8	12	7	37	28	14	12	3	1	0	0	0	180
FRAUD	7	10	6	11	16	15	8	83	72	38	25	19	10	2	3	3	328
EMBEZZLEMENT	6	3	5	3	3	3	0	14	5	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	47
STOLEN PROPERTY	5	5	4	3	3	6	4	16	11	5	2	3	0	2	0	0	69
VANDALISM	23	17	16	22	29	12	22	90	60	27	27	3	9	6	0	4	367
WEAPONS	4	8	10	6	7	6	2	34	25	15	8	3	3	5	2	1	139
PROSTITUTION AND COMMERCIAL VICE	59	99	118	136	128	101	95	434	139	53	26	5	3	0	0	1	1,397
SEX OFFENSES	15	11	4	13	10	12	7	43	25	19	6	2	3	0	1	2	173
DRUGS (SALE OR MANUFACTURE)	14	19	13	29	15	18	19	85	44	32	19	6	4	0	0	0	317
DRUGS (POSSESSION)	95	81	98	87	89	73	77	268	150	64	24	8	2	2	3	1	1,122
ALL GAMBLING	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY	2	6	5	6	7	8	8	17	24	16	10	2	3	2	1	0	117
DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE	65	75	125	158	125	143	164	644	547	364	254	171	80	71	41	25	3,052
LIQUOR LAWS	435	238	128	120	65	60	62	278	180	148	107	80	46	24	8	7	1,986
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	79	75	105	97	89	102	86	387	261	144	113	64	50	19	10	8	1,689
VAGRANCY	49	37	43	18	33	21	17	60	42	11	12	8	4	1	1	0	357
ALL OTHER EXCEPT TRAFFIC	211	158	163	180	159	179	130	580	366	252	189	120	51	31	21	29	2,819
PART II SUBTOTALS	**1,129**	**908**	**915**	**958**	**841**	**820**	**764**	**3,295**	**2,121**	**1,290**	**904**	**533**	**291**	**179**	**98**	**86**	**15,132**
TOTALS	**1,625**	**1,308**	**1,352**	**1,385**	**1,203**	**1,171**	**1,081**	**4,735**	**3,075**	**1,944**	**1,331**	**851**	**551**	**385**	**250**	**349**	**22,596**

TABLE 9
Arrests, by Offense, Sex and Race/Ethnic Origin: Arizona, 1985

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	TOTALS	WHITE		BLACK		AMERICAN INDIAN		ASIAN, PACIFIC ISLANDER & OTHERS		HISPANIC		NON-HISPANIC	
		MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
PART I													
MURDER AND NON-NEG. MANSLAUGHTER	148	110	12	17	2	6	1	0	0	34	2	99	13
MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE	25	17	2	5	1	0	0	0	0	7	1	15	2
FORCIBLE RAPE	325	248	2	61	0	13	0	1	0	81	0	242	2
ROBBERY	1,076	665	83	228	43	48	4	4	1	219	15	726	116
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	5,333	3,989	455	520	96	207	43	22	1	1,136	110	3,602	485
BURGLARY	7,038	5,337	600	697	73	258	43	26	4	1,624	146	4,694	574
LARCENY-THEFT	31,800	18,353	7,966	1,933	893	1,670	802	99	84	4,382	2,045	17,673	7,700
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	1,557	1,207	173	104	2	50	12	8	1	284	31	1,085	157
ARSON	334	259	41	20	6	7	1	0	0	67	9	219	39
PART I SUBTOTALS	47,636	30,185	9,334	3,585	1,116	2,259	906	160	91	7,834	2,359	28,355	9,088
PART II													
OTHER ASSAULTS	10,033	7,229	1,157	862	141	498	111	24	11	2,072	315	6,541	1,105
FORGERY & COUNTERFEITING	713	435	175	66	24	7	5	1	0	63	28	446	176
FRAUD	1,215	752	312	97	22	18	10	3	1	73	27	797	318
EMBEZZLEMENT	199	126	47	19	5	0	0	1	1	23	9	123	44
STOLEN PROPERTY; BUYING, RECEIVING, & POSSESSING	918	696	81	93	2	35	6	4	1	216	13	612	77
VANDALISM	4,985	3,920	498	264	50	208	35	6	4	916	97	3,482	490
WEAPONS, CARRYING, POSSESSING, ETC.	1,937	1,529	126	201	29	41	6	4	1	441	17	1,334	145
PROSTITUTION AND COMMERCIAL VICE	1,713	221	779	48	588	19	46	0	12	42	115	246	1,310
SEX OFFENSES	2,878	2,358	140	147	40	164	19	8	2	375	10	2,302	191
DRUGS (SALE OR MANUFACTURE)	2,289	1,644	320	233	38	46	7	1	0	536	73	1,388	292
DRUGS (POSSESSION)	11,069	8,558	1,401	666	99	268	55	18	4	2,190	265	7,320	1,294
GAMBLING	47	37	4	5	0	0	0	0	1	19	0	23	5
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY AND CHILDREN	538	347	81	17	5	53	28	2	5	104	15	315	104
DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE	27,358	21,843	2,721	614	52	1,748	332	44	4	5,250	302	18,999	2,807
LIQUOR LAWS	20,172	13,454	2,707	803	64	2,527	576	28	13	2,459	243	14,353	3,117
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	12,611	8,793	1,617	784	165	977	238	31	6	2,523	404	8,062	1,622
VAGRANCY	1,744	963	291	158	51	240	37	4	0	156	26	1,209	353
ALL OTHER OFFENSES (EXCEPT TRAFFIC)	25,623	17,258	3,596	1,487	442	2,359	425	38	18	4,273	744	16,869	3,737
CURFEW AND LOITERING (JUVENILES)	2,948	2,024	746	83	21	47	13	13	1	402	112	1,765	669
RUNAWAYS (JUVENILES)	3,178	1,281	1,725	44	47	21	46	5	9	192	240	1,159	1,587
PART II SUBTOTALS	132,168	93,468	18,524	6,691	1,885	9,276	1,995	235	94	22,325	3,055	87,345	19,443
TOTALS	179,804	123,653	27,858	10,276	3,001	11,535	2,901	395	185	30,159	5,414	115,700	28,531

TABLE 10
Drug Arrests by Year: Arizona, 1980 - 1985

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	5-YEAR % CHANGE
SALE OR MANUFACTURING OF DRUGS							
Opium Cocaine Derivatives	268	344	378	418	567	722	+169.4
Marijuana	982	1,215	1,361	1,576	1,613	1,255	+ 27.8
Synthetic Narcotics	58	142	122	111	166	105	+81.0
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotics	93	108	168	185	351	207	+122.6
SUBTOTALS	**1,401**	**1,809**	**2,029**	**2,290**	**2,717**	**2,289**	**+63.4**
POSSESSION OF DRUGS							
Opium Cocaine Derivatives	261	376	410	413	745	860	+229.5
Marijuana	5,831	7,301	7,308	7,030	8,304	9,182	+57.5
Synthetic Narcotics	131	201	191	175	264	224	+71.0
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotics	376	484	478	329	521	803	+113.6
SUBTOTALS	**6,599**	**8,362**	**8,387**	**7,947**	**9,834**	**11,069**	**+67.7**
TOTALS	**8,000**	**10,171**	**10,416**	**10,237**	**12,551**	**13,358**	**+67.0%**

TABLE 11
Arrest Frequency Distribution by Offense and Month: Arizona, 1985

OFFENSES	TOTAL	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
PART I													
MURDER/NONNEG. MANSLAUGHTER	148	15	10	7	10	7	7	13	20	13	17	[illegible]	15
MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE	25	1	1	3	2	2	0	2	2	1	3	[illegible]	1
FORCIBLE RAPE	325	22	27	26	20	30	21	34	40	20	42	26	17
ROBBERY	1,076	123	74	80	73	85	65	100	84	87	106	100	99
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	5,333	357	364	421	460	438	468	445	483	467	519	441	470
BURGLARY	7,038	593	581	634	604	532	494	550	654	573	584	607	632
LARCENY-THEFT (NON-VEHICLE)	31,800	2,767	2,678	2,925	2,536	2,593	2,166	2,366	2,686	2,473	2,786	2,661	3,163
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	1,557	138	140	132	148	98	134	138	122	129	124	121	133
ARSON	334	46	32	21	27	30	16	42	27	21	20	23	32
PART I SUBTOTAL	47,636	4,062	3,907	4,249	3,880	3,815	3,371	3,690	4,118	3,784	4,201	3,997	4,562
PART II													
OTHER ASSAULTS (SIMPLE)	10,033	741	723	841	813	917	855	861	866	835	888	808	865
FORGERY AND COUNTERFEITING	713	49	41	48	73	71	47	49	89	65	58	60	63
FRAUD	1,215	96	87	77	116	116	100	81	95	103	115	126	103
EMBEZZLEMENT	199	16	12	15	22	8	13	12	12	16	26	27	20
STOLEN PROPERTY	918	80	53	89	66	90	76	77	72	60	90	65	99
VANDALISM	4,985	413	363	417	414	421	452	398	477	413	392	394	431
WEAPONS - CARRYING, POSSESSING	1,937	168	137	179	163	164	129	156	148	148	184	173	188
PROSTITUTION AND COMM. VICE	1,713	167	247	152	142	105	84	124	144	120	163	123	142
SEX OFFENSES	2,878	262	204	236	269	280	262	276	247	262	241	181	158
DRUGS (SALE OR MFG.)	2,289	214	136	159	169	220	160	160	294	177	239	200	161
DRUGS (POSSESSION)	11,069	859	951	1,029	1,073	1,030	857	823	775	886	964	933	889
GAMBLING VIOLATIONS	47	10	4	1			2		7	4		4	15
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY	538	45	46	42	42	36	39	53	77	56	57	37	8
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	27,358	2,437	2,212	2,448	2,196	2,447	2,191	2,189	2,107	2,148	2,196	2,343	2,444
LIQUOR LAWS	20,172	1,184	1,319	1,514	1,828	1,993	1,834	1,790	1,955	1,832	1,943	1,640	1,340
DRUNKENNESS													
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	12,611	806	882	1,007	985	1,221	1,046	1,103	1,157	1,095	1,175	1,084	1,050
VAGRANCY	1,744	111	80	163	188	152	161	192	199	159	137	111	91
ALL OTHER (NON-TRAFFIC)	25,623	1,874	2,009	2,421	2,423	2,131	1,917	2,078	2,070	1,964	2,332	2,237	2,167
CURFEW AND LOITERING	2,948	136	175	208	242	230	317	349	343	226	273	214	235
RUN-AWAYS	3,178	221	277	305	268	270	239	210	202	295	349	283	259
PART II SUBTOTAL	132,168	9,889	9,958	11,351	11,492	11,902	10,781	10,981	11,356	10,864	11,822	11,044	10,728
TOTAL	179,804	13,951	13,865	15,600	15,372	15,717	14,152	14,671	15,474	14,648	16,023	15,041	15,290

TABLE 12
County Arrest Rates/1,000 Population: Arizona, 1980 - 1985

COUNTY	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	ANNUAL AVERAGE
APACHE	10.7	13.3	11.3	11.7	13.5	13.8	12.4
COCHISE	44.6	39.2	41.7	43.9	39.3	38.2	41.2
COCONINO	98.5	91.7	82.5	87.4	95.3	91.2	91.1
GILA	51.1	48.6	44.9	43.6	38.6	38.4	44.2
GRAHAM	40.9	38.6	36.3	30.0	27.2	33.5	34.4
GREENLEE	19.2	14.2	23.4	19.1	22.7	25.9	20.8
LA PAZ*	N/A	N/A	N/A	60.3	50.1	42.9	51.1
MARICOPA	53.5	61.0	61.5	55.4	59.6	62.3	58.9
MOHAVE	45.8	44.0	51.9	46.4	43.6	54.2	47.7
NAVAJO	49.1	51.4	50.8	46.3	48.4	45.8	48.6
PIMA	40.7	41.9	40.8	54.3	40.5	48.0	44.4
PINAL	51.5	51.3	57.8	53.8	53.6	55.7	54.0
SANTA CRUZ	37.5	36.0	35.1	40.2	51.6	47.2	41.3
YAVAPAI	35.9	47.5	48.9	40.4	37.7	37.5	41.3
YUMA	65.3	54.0	56.0	67.3	52.7	54.6	58.3
ARIZONA	50.3	54.3	54.7	53.8	53.2	56.2	53.8

*La Paz County was established in 1983.

TABLE 13
Clearances of Index Crimes: Arizona, 1975 - 1985

OFFENSE	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
VIOLENT CRIMES											
Murder	146	157	178	153	157	192	160	144	170	155	169
Forcible Rape	287	287	308	335	413	428	348	307	359	409	421
Attempted Rape	238	91	109	117	88	101	92	69	89	116	127
Robbery	1,385	932	1,047	1,135	1,184	1,326	1,235	1,272	1,242	1,126	1,145
Aggravated Assault	4,371	4,212	4,437	4,685	5,176	6,526	5,888	4,972	5,664	6,183	7,897
SUBTOTAL	**6,427**	**5,679**	**6,079**	**6,425**	**7,018**	**8,573**	**7,723**	**6,764**	**7,524**	**7,989**	**9,759**
PROPERTY CRIMES											
Burglary	8,228	7,405	6,581	6,052	5,870	6,799	7,139	6,823	6,111	5,556	6,545
Larceny-Theft	18,581	19,153	19,110	19,440	21,200	23,463	23,395	24,608	24,780	25,946	30,096
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,841	1,543	1,966	2,045	2,084	2,006	1,903	1,872	2,202	2,608	2,758
Arson					356	411	379	302	317	338	330
SUBTOTAL	**28,650**	**28,101**	**27,657**	**27,537**	**29,510**	**32,679**	**32,816**	**33,605**	**33,410**	**34,448**	**39,729**
TOTALS	**35,077**	**33,780**	**33,736**	**33,962**	**36,528**	**41,252**	**40,539**	**40,369**	**40,934**	**42,437**	**49,488**
Motor Vehicle Recoveries	8,893	7,364	7,861	8,045	8,877	8,857	7,602	7,556	8,600	10,151	11,385

TABLE 14
Clearances, by Offense and Month: Arizona, 1985

INDEX OFFENSES	TOTALS	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
CRIMINAL HOMICIDE MURDER/NON-NEG MANSLAUGHTER	169	11	7	14	15	13	15	12	14	14	17	20	17
FORCIBLE RAPE	548	49	35	45	45	45	35	57	46	52	57	46	36
Rape by Force	421	36	24	34	37	31	30	38	39	42	45	38	27
Attempts to Commit	127	13	11	11	8	14	5	19	7	10	12	8	9
ROBBERY	1,145	130	71	101	94	88	67	127	85	75	103	126	78
Firearm	451	49	29	37	40	37	29	47	24	31	39	48	41
Knife/Cutting Instrument	147	13	8	8	12	9	8	16	16	16	14	19	8
Other Dangerous Weapon	102	15	7	9	10	4	5	13	7	5	8	16	3
Strong-arm (Hand, Feet, Etc.)	445	53	27	47	32	38	25	51	38	23	42	43	26
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	7,897	599	517	637	681	674	692	721	693	652	764	610	657
Firearm	1,988	145	109	153	153	158	181	187	191	161	208	165	177
Knife/Cutting Instrument	1,568	156	112	120	167	113	145	143	143	116	123	119	111
Other Dangerous Weapon	2,075	152	157	169	177	182	185	207	158	198	217	129	144
Hand, Feet, Etc.- Aggravated	2,266	146	139	195	184	221	181	184	201	177	216	197	225
BURGLARY	6,545	549	452	593	549	435	467	524	519	562	607	617	671
Forcible Entry	4,256	365	277	413	362	296	276	324	340	362	406	410	425
Unlawful Entry	1,929	157	147	150	161	117	157	175	150	178	171	172	194
Attempted Forcible Entry	360	27	28	30	26	22	34	25	29	22	30	35	52
LARCENY-THEFT EXCEPT MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	30,096	2,644	2,507	2,632	2,463	2,306	2,105	2,453	2,401	2,444	2,650	2,595	2,896
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	2,758	285	212	234	226	224	227	212	225	223	236	220	234
Autos	1,550	154	120	124	107	115	141	120	127	132	148	127	135
Trucks and Buses	597	70	46	44	52	43	38	49	49	49	51	50	56
Motorcycles	412	43	32	45	48	51	25	31	34	27	23	27	26
Other Vehicles	199	18	14	21	19	15	23	12	15	15	14	16	17
ARSON	330	23	28	26	24	32	25	48	29	29	25	18	23
Structural	173	14	19	16	9	18	15	22	15	9	15	9	12
Mobile	64	2	5	2	9	6	4	12	6	5	6	2	5
All Other	93	7	4	8	6	8	6	14	8	15	4	7	6
TOTALS	**49,488**	**4,290**	**3,829**	**4,282**	**4,097**	**3,817**	**3,633**	**4,154**	**4,012**	**4,051**	**4,459**	**4,252**	**4,612**

MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE	13	0	0	2	3	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	1
OTHER ASSAULTS (SIMPLE)	8,672	613	645	708	714	715	754	738	754	785	797	688	711

TABLE 15
Motor Vehicles Recovered by Month: Arizona, 1985

VEHICLES RECOVERED	TOTAL	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
STOLEN LOCALLY - RECOVERED LOCALLY	6,451	570	468	508	518	506	470	510	601	588	595	553	564
STOLEN LOCALLY - RECOVERED OTHER AGENCY IN STATE	2,286	224	143	153	193	167	148	173	220	219	234	210	202
STOLEN LOCALLY - RECOVERED OUT OF STATE	337	27	28	37	36	29	24	28	27	20	32	27	22
SUBTOTALS LOCALLY STOLEN	**9,074**	**821**	**639**	**698**	**747**	**702**	**642**	**711**	**848**	**827**	**861**	**790**	**788**
STOLEN OUT OF TOWN, INSTATE RECOVERED LOCALLY	1,530	134	106	106	138	117	97	136	141	180	127	120	128
STOLEN OUT OF STATE RECOVERED LOCALLY	781	67	63	62	78	48	49	62	74	55	89	75	59
SUBTOTALS RECOV., STOLEN OUT OF TOWN OR STATE	**2,311**	**201**	**169**	**168**	**216**	**165**	**146**	**198**	**215**	**235**	**216**	**195**	**187**
TOTALS	**11,385**	**1,022**	**808**	**866**	**963**	**867**	**788**	**909**	**1,063**	**1,062**	**1,077**	**985**	**975**

TABLE 16
Index Crimes: Number of Arrests, Crimes and Percentages Cleared by Arrests: Arizona, 1976 - 1985

YEAR		TOTALS	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON
1976	Arrests	28,163	157	355	1,038	2,677	6,981	15,185	1,543	227
	Crimes	182,152	173	667	2,921	6,446	58,305	104,180	9,460	N/A
	% Cleared by Arrest	15.5	90.8	53.2	35.5	41.5	12.0	14.6	16.3	N/A
1977	Arrests	29,195	171	308	1,124	2,944	6,660	16,015	1,701	272
	Crimes	176,346	215	781	3,155	7,081	53,520	101,575	10,019	N/A
	% Cleared by Arrest	16.6	79.5	39.4	35.6	41.6	12.4	15.8	17.0	N/A
1978	Arrests	29,320	168	344	1,284	3,094	6,227	16,262	1,661	280
	Crimes	178,430	220	1,039	3,835	7,869	48,956	105,594	10,917	N/A
	% Cleared by Arrest	16.4	76.4	33.1	33.5	39.3	12.7	15.4	15.2	N/A
1979	Arrests	31,251	160	391	1,345	3,864	6,001	17,594	1,597	299
	Crimes	194,546	218	1,120	4,302	8,864	48,861	116,585	12,073	2,523
	% Cleared by Arrest	16.1	73.4	34.9	31.3	43.6	12.3	15.1	13.2	11.9
1980	Arrests	34,871	191	422	1,550	4,168	6,565	20,008	1,616	351
	Crimes	223,643	276	1,223	5,257	10,884	58,457	132,407	12,825	2,314
	% Cleared by Arrest	15.6	69.2	34.5	29.5	38.3	11.2	15.1	12.6	15.2
1981	Arrests	37,774	153	360	1,454	4,063	7,356	22,517	1,512	359
	Crimes	214,447	227	1,064	4,960	9,830	57,655	127,469	11,451	1,791
	% Cleared by Arrest	17.6	67.4	33.8	29.3	41.3	12.8	17.7	13.2	20.0
1982	Arrests	39,857	151	293	1,388	4,298	7,802	24,280	1,208	437
	Crimes	203,182	233	1,082	4,516	8,844	53,358	123,039	10,452	1,658
	% Cleared by Arrest	19.6	64.8	27.1	30.7	48.6	14.6	19.7	11.6	26.4
1983	Arrests	39,834	179	327	1,186	4,481	6,960	25,095	1,221	385
	Crimes	190,101	208	1,238	3,917	9,193	49,201	114,344	10,539	1,461
	% Cleared by Arrest	21.0	86.1	26.4	30.3	48.7	14.1	21.9	11.6	26.4
1984	Arrests	41,479	179	322	1,049	4,414	6,909	26,708	1,263	635
	Crimes	199,22[illegible]	238	1,316	4,005	10,131	52,093	118,186	11,691	1,561
	% Cleared by Arrest	20.8	75.2	24.5	26.2	43.6	13.3	22.6	10.8	40.[illegible]
1985	Arrests	47,611	148	325	1,076	5,333	7,038	31,800	1,557	334
	Crimes	227,465	252	1,442	4,660	12,665	59,484	134,871	12,205	1,886
	% Cleared by Arrest	20.9	58.7	22.5	23.1	42.1	11.8	23.6	12.8	17.7